THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9750. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1863.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE THREE CENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

THE AGITATION COMMENCED.

HORATIO SEYMOUR TROTTED OUT.

With the Platform of the War Democracy.

The Question of Another Term for President Lincoln.

Democratic, Conservative and Copperhead Opinions on the Subject,

&c., &c., &c.

[From the New York Atlas (Sunday), May 4.]

SEYMOUR AND THE CONSTITUTION—FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1864, HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK—THE TRUE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The great bulk of the people of the Northern States are still as hostile to Jeff. Davis and his boasted government as they were upon the day they first heard that Fort Sumter had been assailed by armed traitors; and they will no doubt so continue until the rebels lay down their arms or the rebellion shall be conquered by the physical force of the nation, if they be not in the meantime driven to madness by the weakness, folly, oppression, mismanagement and general wickedness of the administration at Washington, and the tyranny of military despotism, such as has been exercised in the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio. The people are almost universally loyal to the Union and the constitution, however much they may detest the administration and denounce its assumptions of power against the rights and personal liberty of citizens. Much as they disagree in relation to the manner of conducting the war and the unconstitutionality of the emancipation policy of those who control the armies in the field, a firm and steadfast resolution pervades the whole North—aside from the puny abolition faction of Beecher, Phillips, Greeley, Cheever, &c.—that the Union shall be preserved. To that end they will cheerfully make any sacrifices, and from that resolution they will never recede. They are unyielding in their belief that the nation's deliverance will come and that Heaven and their own strong arms will yet save it from the treason and treachery of those who assail it by arms in the South and those who trample upon the constitution and aim to overthrow it by proclamations, edicts, arbitrary arrests, conscriptions and perhaps revolution at the North. While they will dispose of one class of these traitors with the ballot box, they must overthrow the other by physical force in a constitutional war, having for its object only the enforcement of the laws and the supremacy of the constitution over every foot of territory belonging to the United States as constituted by our fathers.

The old democratic party, God be praised, is still a power in the land whose strong arms and enduring principles are competent to rescue the country, and perpetuate its strong constitutional government for generations to come. The democratic party was founded especially for the maintenance of the constitution, and its vigorous hands, not yet palsied by age, will be found equal to the task assigned it by its ancient founders. Its mission is now to save the country and maintain the great principles of civil and religious liberty which sustained the men of the Revolution in their heroic contest with the power of the British crown. The statesmen of the democratic party, amid the darkness and gloom that now veil our national prosperity, look hopefully forward to years of glory and greatness yet to be enjoyed by our country beneath the folds of the old flag of "Stars and Stripes," now trailing in the dust, through the treason of the South and the faithlessness, imbecility and corruption of the administration at Washington.

...

cated and entranced by the whirl of the mighty events all about him. Blind, how blind, though are all the Lincolns, the Chases, the Sewards, the Blairs, &c.—the Girondists of this our day—with the transcendental tail thereunto annexed to them. How purblind even. As great events are marching, eras are coming, crises are in creation, which wheel off, and wheel under, all such feather men, in the tornado of revolution. *The Presidential election, seen now, at this early period, is about out of the hands of the Agitators.* There is some bad sense in the Latin maxim, "Inter arma, leges silent," but more sense in the other Latin maxim, to be reversed, however, "Cedant arma Togae." But the toga is nothing in the clash of arms. The belles lettres and rhetoric of Seward avail nothing with artillery, cavalry or infantry. *The solemn gravity of Chase is not to be compared with saltpetre, though the flashy, funny, frolicsome stories of Lincoln possibly might be something, before the camp fire, the smuttier the better.* But all such "fuss and feathers" are blown away, in the end, by the wind of gunpowder. *The next President, as things are now rapidly running on, is to be made by the armies of the United States, in the camps of these armies, and all any of us will be permitted to do is to accept our soldier man.* Is the President blockhead enough—we mean no disrespect to his Majesty, and we mean no irony in the word "majesty," for terribly majestic is he who commands six hundred thousand soldiers—to suppose that two years hence these six hundred thousand are not going, with bayonets of their own, to make a President of their own? and does he suppose that any but a soldier in camp will be the coming man?

The President himself has begun this sort of work in the great West—initiating it even—in the appointment of such satraps as Burnside and Hascall to tyrannize over great States. True, neither Burnside nor Hascall has brains enough to be anything but tools; but since some satrap may be started up, and he, if *pro tem* tool, master in the end, Mr. Lincoln should remember the Emperors of Rome were often not only shuffled off by their Pretorian guards and sold off, *but their own satraps, or pro-consuls, from the Euphrates to Gaul, marched on to Rome and kicked them from the Capitoline Hill.* When people are tired of being tyrannized over, as are the great people of the West—when hope even despairs, then they select their tyrants, seldom—never—allowing them to be imposed upon them from a capitol. It is not too late for Mr. Lincoln to see into, to study all this. If he has not time to read the sonorous ...

THE BRANNON CASE.

...

NEWS FROM UTAH.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

MAIL AND TELEGRAPH FACILITIES.

Interesting Case Involving Polygamy.

The Institution Endangered and Difficulties Imminent.

INCIDENTS AND ROMANCE, &c. &c. &c.

Our regular, daily narrative with the news from the east of war, leave more entirely room for public to obtain information from the Pacific coast and the west of life. Having with our business correspondence of Utah, we have received a number of letters of considerable interest, but the importance of the subject of our correspondence, but, having come to us in the form of letters, and not of regular dispatches, it will be seen where the mail stages are given. Nevertheless, we have no doubt that the following narrative will be found to be the substance of most that we can expect from the Mormon country, and, when the distance can be reduced by half, by the influence of short lines, to keep it the fields of action and news, and we trust we make the most known to the public. The letter of our regular correspondent in Salt Lake City is the latest that we have received from any of the writers in the region.

SALT LAKE CITY, TERRITORY OF UTAH, April 15, 1863.

Since writing my last letter, I have been to Carson City, and returned to this place, and, as I have been absent for the last month, I will not attempt to give a detailed account of the events which have occurred during that time, but will confine myself to a few items of interest which have come under my observation.

Before leaving Carson City I had the pleasure of meeting Governor Nye, who, I am happy to say, is fully recovered from the severe illness which prostrated him some months ago. He is now in the full enjoyment of health, and is performing the duties of his office with his usual energy and ability. The Governor has been absent from the Territory for some time, and, during his absence, the Secretary, Hon. Orrin Hatch, has been acting Governor. Governor Nye has returned to his post with renewed energy, and will, I have no doubt, give entire satisfaction to the people of Nevada.

Having gone through the experience of existence in the desert, and, like all the rest, Nevada has ever since been to teach his people that they have within themselves the elements of future prosperity, independent of the gulf. Lately they have become aware that the true source of their wealth is not in the mines, but in the fertile valleys that lie between them, and that the establishment of farms and homes south of the Sink of the Humboldt is more valuable than the richest leads ever struck in the mountains. Hence the attention of the people is now directed to the agricultural resources of the country, and the result is that the valleys are rapidly filling up with settlers, and the prospects of the Territory are brighter than ever before.

Carson City is a thriving town, and has many improvements in progress. The new State Capitol will be a fine edifice, and will be finished in time for the meeting of the Legislature next winter. The Governor's mansion is also in course of erection, and will be a handsome building. Several new churches are also in course of erection, and will be completed during the summer. The Methodists have a fine church edifice, which is nearly finished, and will be dedicated in a few weeks. The Episcopalians have also commenced building a church, and will soon have it completed. I found many other evidences of improvement and progress, which I have not time to mention, but which, I am happy to say, are characteristic of the people.

Virginia City is now the largest town in the Territory, and is, in fact, the commercial metropolis of Nevada. The amount of business done there is immense, and the town is rapidly increasing in size and importance. Many new buildings are in course of erection, and will be completed during the summer. The streets are thronged with people, and the sidewalks are crowded with merchandise. There is no lack of business in Virginia City, and the merchants are doing a thriving trade. The mines are also in a flourishing condition, and the yield of bullion is very large. The Gould and Curry Company are now working 120 stamps, and are turning out from $60,000 to $70,000 per month. The Savage Company are working 60 stamps, and are turning out from $30,000 to $40,000 per month. The Imperial Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Ophir Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Hale & Norcross Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Chollar Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Crown Point Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Yellow Jacket Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Kentuck Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Belcher Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Mexican Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Overman Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Caledonia Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Justice Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Union Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Eureka Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Empire Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Gold Hill Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Silver Hill Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Silver Peak Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Silver Star Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Silver Queen Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Silver King Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Silver Crown Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Silver Dollar Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Silver Eagle Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Silver Star Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Silver Queen Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Silver King Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Silver Crown Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Silver Dollar Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month. The Silver Eagle Company are working 40 stamps, and are turning out from $20,000 to $30,000 per month.

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ADDITIONAL NEWS.

Attempt to Abduct a Saint's Wife—The Case Before a Federal Judge—Difficulties Imminent—Interesting Case Involving Polygamy.

The most important item of news which we have received from Utah is the case of the abduction of a Mormon woman, and the application of a writ of habeas corpus. The case is one of great interest, and will be watched with much anxiety by the people of the Territory. We give the following account of the affair, which we have received from a reliable source:

On the 15th inst. Judge Cradlebaugh, of the United States District Court, received a petition from Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, wife of Brigham Young, setting forth that she was illegally restrained of her liberty by Brigham Young, and praying for a writ of habeas corpus. The petition was presented to the Judge in his private room, and he immediately issued the writ, directing the Sheriff to bring the body of Mrs. Young before the Court on the following day. The Sheriff proceeded to the residence of Brigham Young, and served the writ upon him. Young replied that he would produce the body of his wife in Court on the following day. The Sheriff then returned to the Court House, and reported the result of his visit to the Judge.

On the following day Brigham Young appeared in Court, and produced his wife, Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, in accordance with the writ. Mrs. Young was represented by counsel, and the case was argued at length by the counsel on both sides. The counsel for Mrs. Young claimed that she was illegally restrained of her liberty by Brigham Young, and that she had a right to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. The counsel for Brigham Young claimed that Mrs. Young was not illegally restrained of her liberty, and that she had no right to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge decided that Mrs. Young was illegally restrained of her liberty, and that she had a right to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. He therefore ordered that she be discharged from the custody of Brigham Young, and that she be allowed to go where she pleased.

Mrs. Young then left the Court House, and proceeded to the residence of her father, Mr. Webb, where she remained for the night. Early the next morning she left the house, and proceeded to the residence of a friend, where she remained for the day. In the evening she left the house, and proceeded to the residence of another friend, where she remained for the night. The next morning she left the house, and proceeded to the residence of another

VICKSBURG.

Important Official Despatch of Admiral Porter.

Immense Destruction of Rebel War Material at Haines' Bluff.

The Whole of the Yazoo River In Our Possession.

The Brilliant Success of the Army and Navy

Additional Details of the Battle of Baker's Creek,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Telegram from Admiral Porter.

FLAG SHIP BLACK HAWK, MAY 25, 1863.

The following was received in Washington at ten minutes past eleven this morning:—

FLAG SHIP BLACK HAWK, MAY 25, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—

Vicksburg despatch has just been received from Admiral Porter.

A. H. FOOTE,
Chief Captain of the Mississippi squadron.

FLAGSHIP BLACKHAWK, HAINES' BLUFF, Yazoo River, May 24, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—

On the morning of the 18th I came over to the Yazoo in the City. I found the Black Hawk, Queen, Lowing two of the iron-clads at Red River, one of Grand Gulf, and at Carthage, two at Warrenton and two in the Yazoo, left on a small force. Still I disposed of them to the best advantage.

On the 19th, at meridian, firing was heard in the rear of Vicksburg, which seemed as that General Grant was approaching the city. Soon after the firing was kept up furiously for some hours, when, by the aid of glasses, I discovered a company of our soldiers advancing, taking prisoners and driving the rebels before them. I immediately saw that Vicksburg must fall, and that the rebels were in the hill of Snyder's Bluff, and that the rebels at this place had been cut off from Vicksburg by the movements in the rear. I dispatched the Black Hawk, Queen of the West, and Choctaw, to the Yazoo, to cut off the retreat of the rebels from Snyder's Bluff, and that the rebels at this place had been cut off from Vicksburg by the movements in the rear. I dispatched the Black Hawk, Queen of the West, and Choctaw, to the Yazoo to open communication with the army with General Grant and Sherman.

This I succeeded in doing, and it then became involved before from Snyder's Bluff, Sherman and Steele informing me of this vast extent, and asking me to send up provisions, which was at once done.

In the meantime Lieutenant Commander Walker, in the Romeo, pushed on to Haines' Bluff, where the enemy had commenced evacuating the day before, and a party remained behind in the hopes of destroying or taking away a large amount of commodities on hand.

When they saw the gunboats they ran and cast off everything in good order—guns, forts, ammunition and equipage of all kinds, which fell into our hands.

As soon as the capture of Haines' Bluff and fortress forts was reported to me I started up the gunboats from below Vicksburg, and as the rebel batteries, which fire was kept up for two or three hours. At midnight they moved up to the town and opened a fire of shell and grape on them, and caused an intensely during the night to annoy the garrison.

On the 18th I placed six mortars in position, with orders to fire night and day as rapidly as possible.

The works at Haines' Bluff are very formidable. There are trenches of the heaviest kind and bomb proofs for the men, of the most approved and a half inch rolled plate, with embrasures enough to last a long siege. As the gunboats were slightly armed, and the troops in the country, I had them turned, blow up the magazines and destroyed the works generally. I then began to lay up the iron of the hill, and working back to the Yazoo, I destroyed all the rebel steamboats, repaired by infantry. Here the boats were destroyed, and the troops were marched back and were landed by from several miles to the rear of Vicksburg.

Three works and encampments covered many acres of ground, and the fortifications and the side of the range of Haines' Bluff were of the most formidable and a massive. Such a network of defenses I never saw.

The rebels were a year constructing them, and all were rendered useless in an hour. As soon as the troops alighted and got formed through the ravines and other works I started Lieutenant Commander Walker up the Yazoo river with sufficient force to destroy all the enemy's property in that direction, with orders to return with all despatch, and only to proceed as far as Yazoo City, where the rebels have a navy yard and armaments.

In the meantime General Grant has closely invested Vicksburg, and has possession of the best commanding points. In a very short time a general assault will take place, and I have no doubt whatever that Vicksburg has fallen, after a series of the most brilliant successes that ever attended an army.

There has never been a case during the war where the rebels have been so successfully beaten at all points, and the patience and endurance shown by our army and navy for so many months was about being rewarded.

It is a mere question of a few hours, and then, with the exception of Port Hudson, which will follow Vicksburg, the Mississippi will be open its entire length.

D. D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral commanding the Mississippi squadron.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLES.

The Advance on Raymond.

RAYMOND, 12 MILES SOUTHWEST OF JACKSON, MISS.,
May 13, 1863.

When I wrote you from Jackson, on the 12th instant, with Osterhaus' division advanced to Bailey Springs, General McPherson's corps to Clinton, and army corps to the westward, near Hankinson's Ferry, on the Southern Railroad, and Sherman's corps to Jackson. Gen. Sherman was on the east bank since Gen. Johnston had crossed over. On the 13th, Gen. McPherson moved on the cross roads to Raymond, and Gen. Sherman moved on to Jackson. On Monday Sherman's advance again moved to the eastward, to the north of Jackson, and encamped that night on the Pearl river.

Gen. McPherson moved on the cross roads to Raymond, and encamped that night at the village of Auburn, seven miles south of Edwards' depot, on the Southern Railroad, Vicksburg to Jackson. As soon as it passed McPherson's advance pickets the rebels set fire to a small cotton factory in the left, having to Bailey's Ferry, on the Big Black river. The bridge across the Big Black river, which had been set to Bailey Ferry, General Sherman sent at 4a. m., on the night prior to the movement, and General McPherson was about eight, or ten miles further in the rear. Gen. McPherson's corps is on the left of the line, Sherman's corps being in the centre, and Osterhaus' division on the right. The latter is encamped on the Big Black river, and Gen. Sherman's corps is on the right and left wings, and continuously northward, and Gen. McPherson's corps on the left wing, and Gen. Sherman's corps on the centre. It will be observed that the enemy drove in the enemy's pickets near Bailey's Ferry, and that Gen. Osterhaus' division crossed the river at that point, and drove the enemy from the opposite side, and captured many prisoners, and the ferry boat, and have since been acting there.

Gen. McPherson's corps moved on the line of march was in the direction of Raymond, and Gen. Sherman's corps moved on the same cross roads by parties of petrol troops, supported in about the centre of the line of march by the main body of the corps. Gen. McPherson's corps moved on the line of march with the advance guard as usual, and a general supervision over the whole corps, and Gen. Sherman

EUROPE.

The Hibernia at Father Point, the Asia at Halifax, and Hansa at New York.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

English Reports from Charleston and Richmond.

REBEL ANXIETY CONCERNING VICKSBURG.

M'CLELLAN'S WAR TESTIMONY REVIEWED.

The London Times and the Telegraph Censorship.

Reported Fight Between the Alabama and the Union Vessels off Jamaica.

HEAVY FALL IN THE REBEL LOAN.

A Rebel Cruiser Ready to Leave the Clyde.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Reply of the Czar to Sweden, Italy and Spain.

A European Congress on the Subject.

A Steam Ram from England for China.

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool at half past three o'clock on the 14th, via Londonderry on the 15th inst., arrived off Father Point yesterday, en route to Quebec, at two o'clock in the morning.

The dates per the Hibernian are five days later than those already to hand.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th, and Queenstown on Sunday, the 17th, arrived at Halifax at half past eight o'clock yesterday evening. She brings the American mails, and twenty-six passengers for Halifax and forty four for Boston.

The advices by this arrival are but two days later than those received by the Hibernian.

The steamship Hansa, Captain Von Santen, from Southampton on the 13th of May, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her news had been anticipated by the report of the Hibernian telegraphed from Father Point. Our files by the Hansa contain the details of the advices to the day of her departure from Southampton.

English Parliamentary proceedings on the 13th instant were quite unimportant.

Parliamentary estimates for the postal subsidies are to be moved in the House of Commons on the 15th, and include £58,500 for the Galway line, commencing on the 1st of July next.

The Paris journals announce that M. Thiers, yielding to the importunities of electors, has resolved to become a [illegible]

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The latest American advices caused some fall in the rebel loan. The price at one time descended to [illegible] and discount, but subsequently rallied, closing at three and a half to three per cent discount, being a [illegible]

THE REBEL STATES.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

[illegible]

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, May 15, 1863.

The sales of the week reach 12,000 bales, the market advancing, with an active demand. Orleans tres ordinaire, 318f., bas, 293f. Stock in port 35,000 bales.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

The Provost Marshal General's Office—The Enrolment Commenced.

The new enrolment in this city, preparatory to the expected draft, was commenced yesterday, and Col. Nugent has determined to push the work forward, so as to have everything in perfect working order when the conscription actually takes place. The time occupied by General Anthon in this matter was nearly three months, and the whole work will now have to be gone over again by Col. Nugent.

Recruiting in the City—Organization of New Regiments.

There was quite an impetus given to recruiting during the past two weeks. This may be accounted for from the fact of the number of two years regiments which have recently returned from the war, and most of whom have expressed a determination to again return to the seat of active operations after a brief stay among their friends at home.

Among the most prominent of the new organizations which are now being raised in the city is that of Colonel James C. Burke, Eleventh New York State Volunteers. This promises to be a splendid corps. Nearly all of the line officers formerly belonged to the Corcoran Legion, but recently resigned from that command owing to various causes. The headquarters of the Eleventh regiment are at Tammany Hall. The uniform of the men is very attractive, and under so experienced a commander as Colonel Burke there is no doubt but that a fine regiment will soon be organized. For the information of recruits the following extract is printed from General Orders No. 20, issued from the State Adjutant General's office:—

[illegible]

The Fifty-second Regiment, National Guard.

[illegible]

The Andy Johnson Cavalry.

[illegible]

the government may assent. Under this authority Major Ernest M. Bomeal, late of the Third Pennsylvania cavalry, an officer who has proved himself gallant and capable in the field, has been commissioned by the authorities to raise a regiment of cavalry in this State. Governor Seymour has given his official sanction. All recruits for the Andrew Johnson cavalry will be credited to New York on her quota under the draft. Now is the time to enlist and give real assistance to Governor Johnson and his fellow Unionists of Tennessee. Major Bomeal's office is at 107 Broadway.

City Intelligence.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Sunday was the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday, but no public recognition of it took place until yesterday, when a royal salute was fired from the Cunard dock at Jersey City at sunrise and noon, and the steamship China was elegantly decorated with the colors of all nations. Many other British vessels were likewise gayly decked with bunting, and a large British flag floated over the office of the British Consulate in Broadway. It was expected that a grand banquet would take place in the evening at Mr. Archibald's house, in West Twenty-third street, but nothing of the kind occurred.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.—The regular meeting of the sachems took place last evening at Tammany Hall, when the officers of the society for the ensuing year were formally chosen. The Old War Horse, Elijah F. Purdy, received the unanimous vote for Grand Sachem, Sachem Nicholson was elected to the chairmanship of the Council, and Brother Richard Winne was chosen as scribe, or secretary of the Council. A "Building Committee" for the ensuing year, having power to lease or sell the "Old Wigwam," and therefore of great importance to the democracy, was also elected, consisting of Colonel Delavan, Comptroller Brennan, Street Commissioner Cornell, Corporation Counsel Devlin and Sachem Peter B. Sweeney.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The teachers of St. Ann's Sunday school, in Brooklyn, announce a public exhibition at the Athenæum this evening, consisting of singing, dialogues, dramatic representations and dancing. The proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the school.

BUREAU OF LICENSES.—Comptroller Brennan has commenced the organization of the new Bureau of Licenses authorized by the last Legislature, and has appointed Mr. George Lauret as chief of the department.

TWO SUPERINTENDENTS OF MARKETS.—There are two persons acting as Superintendent of Markets at present—Mr. Thomas Webb, appointed by the City Inspector, and Mr. John Cooley, appointed by Comptroller Brennan under the provision in the late tax levy. Which will come in for the pay in the end it is impossible to state, as the courts will have to decide the question of law involved in the difficulty.

THE GREAT EASTERN is expected to arrive in Flushing Bay to-day from Liverpool, having left that port on the 16th inst.

Coroner's Inquest.

FATAL RESULT OF A SHOOTING AFFRAY.—John Bray, a butcher, died at the New York Hospital yesterday from the effects of a pistol shot wound, received on the 30th of April last at the hands of Sebastian Drehr. Coroner Wildey held an ante mortem examination the day following the shooting, and it was thought that Bray would not survive more than a day or two. Contrary to the expectations of the friends of deceased, however, he lived for nearly a month afterwards. He was attended by Dr. Kennedy, and seemed to be getting along pretty well until Sunday, when he had a relapse, and, becoming exhausted from his long illness, died the following morning. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day. The assault was committed in Laurens street, and grew out of a quarrel respecting the payment for some drinks. Whether there was any justification for the shooting or not does not appear. Drehr was locked up at the time of the assault, and has been in prison ever since.

Police Intelligence.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN THE FOURTH WARD.—A disturbance took place at the corner of South and Roosevelt streets on Sunday evening, between Michael Connolly on one side and William Harrison and Aaron Youngs on the other, which resulted in Youngs being shot in the leg with a revolver in the hands of Connolly. Officers Miles and McGilracy, of the Fourth precinct, were promptly on hand, and arrested the assailant. Youngs, who resides at No. 206 Front street, was taken to the New York Hospital for medical treatment.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Adjourned for term. Part 2—Nos. 2205, 1142, added to last calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1—Nos. 1601, 407, 1 51, 2265, 1921, 1255, 1651, 2469, 2471, 2475, 2417, 2470, 2453, 1485, 2487. Part 2—Nos. 1460, 1840, 2260, 322, 2462, 624, 2445, 2243, 1372, 2264, 1960, 1951, 456, 954, 1365, 1116.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, May 25—6 P. M.

To-day's bank statement compares as follows with that of last Monday:—

Week ending.	Loans	Specie	Circul'n.	Deposits
May 16	$180,711,018	35,500 342	6,901,760	168,879 130
May 23	181,310,851	35,544,865	6,180,678	167,655,658
Increase	$603,779	—	—	—
Decrease	—	11,077	121,022	1,223,472

This shows very little change from last week. The absorption of money by government draws the bank deposits down slowly; they increase again as government disburses. The specie average remains pretty steady; neither the banks nor the depositors seem to be either buying or selling gold.

The intelligence of the probable fall of Vicksburg led to a heavy decline in gold and exchange this morning, which reacted upon produce and upon stocks. Gold opened at 146, against 148½ on Saturday evening; sold down to 145, rallied to 145½, fell off again to 142½, and closed at five P. M. at about 142¾. Exchange fluctuated between 158 and 160, with a very light inquiry. Cotton was inactive; buyers reduced their bids; but, as the price in England leaves a margin for profit on shipments from here, holders did not show any willingness to meet their views.

Money was easy at 6 per cent on call on stocks. The lending houses are supplied at 5 per cent, and every one who has good securities and takes time to look around for money can borrow at 6. At half-past two most of the large houses had money over. Commercial paper is in demand at 5 a 6 for the best names. Debt certificates are rather firmer.

The stock market this morning was feverish and irregular. Governments were ⅜ per cent better, and Illinois Central rose 1⅜. The rest of the market, in sympathy with gold, fell off. Canton declined at the first board 1⅛, Cumberland ¾, American Coal 1, New York Central 2, Erie 2⅛, Erie preferred ¾, Reading ¾, Michigan Central 2, Southern old 2¾, guaranteed 2, Illinois 1¼, Pittsburg 2, Galena 1½, Toledo 1, Rock Island 3½, Prairie du Chien 3, Fort Wayne 2, Terre Haute 3, Northwestern 1⅝, Chicago and Alton 4. Bonds were inactive; the Mississippi and Missouri land grants fell 2 per cent. Missouri sixes were again better, selling up to 74. At the one P. M. call in the public board the downward tendency was increased; Erie fell 1, Pittsburg 1½, and so on throughout the list. There did not seem to be any great pressure to sell at either board, but operators appeared to be uncertain how the news would affect the market, and buyers held off to watch events. In the afternoon the whole market was weak, though without any feeling of panic. At the second board Erie fell 1⅝, Hudson 2, Central 1⅛, Southern old 3, Pittsburg 3⅝, Rock Island 2¼, and so on throughout the list. The bulk of the sellers appeared to be selling short, on the theory of the collapse of the rebellion, and the talk was as though it was expected that Jeff. Davis would call at the White House day after to-morrow to sue for peace. After the call still lower quotations were made. At the four P. M. board the decline continued, and the market generally presented a weak appearance.

The following were the closing quotations of the day:—

U S 6's,'81,reg.	107¾ a —	Harlem	100½ a 100¾
U S 6's,'81,cou.	107½ a 108	Harlem pref	115½ a 117
7.30 notes	107 a 107¾	Reading	111 a 113½
Fives of '74	97½ a 98	Michigan Cen	112 a 113
American gold	143½ a 143¾	Mich. Southern	74½ a 74¾
Missouris	72 a 73½	Mich guar	112 a 113
Tennessees	62 a 62	Ill Central	115 a 116
Cumberland	27 a 27½	Clev & Pitts	87½ a 87¾
Canton	34 a 34½	Galena	104 a 105
Brunswick	8¾ a 9	Toledo	111½ a 112¾
Pacific Mail	181 a 181½	Rock Island	97¾ a 98
N Y Central	120 a 120	Fort Wayne	72¾ a 72½
Erie	92⅞ a 92⅞	Pr du Chien	48 a —
Erie pref	103½ a 103¾	Chic & Alton	75 a 78
Hudson River	133 a 133½	Chic & N.W.	33¾ a 33¾

The chief topic of conversation to-day in mercantile circles has been the commercial effects of the capture of Vicksburg and the reopening of the Mississippi. It is pretty difficult as yet to determine anything on the point with certainty, as much will depend on the government regulations respecting trade, the extent to which the Confiscation act is to be carried out, the willingness or unwillingness of the rebel planters to resume commercial relations with us, and other similar considerations. At present no merchandise of any kind can be sent south of Cairo without a special permit from the Treasury Department, which is very rarely granted. Government may (though it is not very likely) relax this regulation so as to allow produce and merchandise to be sent to the rebels in Mississippi and Louisiana, while they continue to fight us in Virginia. In that case as much of both would go as could find a market, vessels to carry it and money to pay for it. With regard to the market which now exists at the South, it is safe to say that the people of that region want everything, from corn, flour and provisions to dry goods, groceries and all kinds of manufactured articles. But if the Confiscation act be carried out, as is now being done wherever our armies penetrate, those people will have no means of paying for any of the articles they need. All that they have is some cotton and sugar. If the army takes these, it will be idle to offer Northern goods to the planters; for, however much they may need them, and however willing they may be to forego their prejudices and trade with us, they will not have the means to pay for a single bale of any kind of merchandise. Should the planters of Mississippi and Louisiana evince a penitent spirit, and thereby induce the President to suspend the operation of the Confiscation act in their case—while their relatives are fighting our troops on the Rappahannock—a further difficulty would arise from the want of transportation. Of the 1,600 or 1,700 steamers formerly plying on the Mississippi, a very large proportion have been burned or otherwise destroyed during the war; and of the remainder the bulk are in the hands of government as transports, supply boats and gunboats. It is thus clear that, even if we had taken Vicksburg, Port Hudson and every new stronghold which the rebels may erect on the river, and so reopened it from end to end, some time must necessarily elapse before any trade worth mentioning can be carried on there. If the river be open it will be a great gain to the government, which can feed Banks' army from above instead of sending supplies round by sea from New York to New Orleans, as at present; and an immense quantity of cotton will doubtless be brought to light, and sent to market by river and by rail. Some sugar will also go up the river to Illinois. But, so far as private commerce is concerned, it is pretty clear that, under the most favorable circumstances, a very considerable time must elapse before it can amount to anything.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Sales at the Public Board.

Stock Exchange.

New York City Banks, May 23, 1863.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circula'n.	Deposits.
Broadway	5,321,306	850,804	165,938	5,343,010
Bull's Head	670,015	32,553	137,453	675,080
But. & Drovers'	2,007,402	171,188	141,791	1,877,232
City	4,010,223	2,168,841	—	5,000,737
Chemical	3,158,000	2,003,107	42,603	6,006,201
Chatham	1,232,011	110,087	21,462	1,500,606
Corn Exchange	3,626,262	457,733	283,791	2,091,241
Continental	3,600,218	432,869	163,628	1,710,532
Commonwealth	2,003,271	821,964	295,352	2,432,473
Commerce	16,082,557	1,162,800	1,708	8,645,055
Citizens'	974,767	107,705	100,146	604,714
Dry Dock	316,177	111,004	84,707	408,048
East River	514,070	87,043	90,301	461,860
Fulton	2,083,351	406,128	10,2400	2,401,255
Grocers'	909,263	81,405	36,233	830,324
Greenwich	405,115	350,118	64,712	628,261
Hanover	2,262,068	123,710	95,445	1,381,216
Irving	1,040,784	61,308	63,636	901,404
Imp. & Traders'	3,696,160	445,098	116,871	2,065,417
Leather Manuf.	2,169,909	491,165	163,935	2,296,162
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	1,203,244	105,363	42,162	1,162,010
Marine	2,021,710	403,492	274,002	1,813,837
Metropolitan	10,103,057	243,663	627,811	7,051,074
Market	2,392,028	188,187	141,444	1,760,810
Manhattan	6,625,221	2,174,732	94,800	7,800,068
Merchants'	7,380,707	2,300,172	280,818	7,010,481
Mechanics'	5,335,802	872,049	212,923	4,615,020
Mech. & Traders'	1,063,388	204,052	129,869	1,472,887
Mer. Exchange	2,681,860	226,860	80,608	1,880,343
Mercantile	3,304,063	885,402	6,275	3,166,602
Manuf. & Merch.	1,410,704	118,149	8,122	1,168,630
New York Exch.	534,354	48,090	161,759	475,415
New York Co.	537,565	78,128	114,166	670,016
North River	972,557	64,150	52,488	658,493
North America	2,070,100	181,212	122,646	1,561,346
Nassau	2,810,129	267,225	9,881	2,138,454
National	2,331,023	533,327	41,766	1,695,345
New York	8,753,951	2,367,169	245,607	7,091,239
Ocean	2,229,487	217,210	69,161	1,770,793
Oriental	785,174	75,070	123,410	761,311
Park	10,440,014	3,731,543	264,494	12,765,411
People's	919,746	101,082	46,874	1,001,063
Phenix	4,303,762	1,249,416	53,880	3,170,608
Pacific	1,061,055	225,320	69,168	1,635,148
Republic	4,419,674	1,056,357	111,847	3,685,170
Seventh Ward	1,887,920	465,733	60,640	1,811,008
State	5,536,981	1,207,854	161,524	5,817,876
St. Nicholas	1,767,836	133,921	124,200	1,157,068
Shoe & Leather	3,260,707	342,180	504,842	2,584,014
Tradesman's	2,658,636	211,910	322,251	1,699,630
Union	4,394,940	2,208,940	75,163	6,726,704
Total	$181,310,851	35,544,865	6,180,678	167,655,658

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, May 25—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Sales were made of 40 bbls. pots at 8½c. Pearls were nominal.

SHIPPING NEWS.

American Shipmasters' Association.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING, HELD ON THE ... Hall, ... and the ... Association of the ... Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, ... the presiding officer, ... in the chair. After the meeting ... of the members arose and stated ... Resolved, That a statement of these ... before the Honorable Board of Aldermen ... Comptroller and before the view of ... the city of New York, by ... Herald and Sun newspapers.

JOHN GALLAGHER, President.

ROBERT KENNEDY, Secretary.

PATRICK MCGUIRE, Treasurer.

LAUNCH—ON TUESDAY, MAY ... o'clock, one of the largest gunboats ... will be launched at the ship yard ... Bay, at Hunter's Point, adjoining ... James slip ferry. Extra boats will be ... passengers.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN ... corner of Fourth avenue ... street, Treasurer's office, May 16, 1863.— ... the bonds of this company, June 1, ... the Bank of the Republic. WM. B...

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION ... of the Ætna Fire Insurance Co ... will be held at the office of the company ... on Monday, June 1. The poll will be ... close at one o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

New York, May 16, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE—AN OWNER IS WANTED FOR ... Adams Express Company, 59 Broadway.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, Three cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price —

One copy	$2
Three copies	5
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

The EUROPEAN EDITION, every Wednesday, at Five cents per copy; $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage.

The CALIFORNIA EDITION, on the 3d, 13th and 23d of each month, at Six cents per copy, or $3 per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, and in the European and California Editions.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

Volume XXVIII ....No. 145

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—HUGUENARD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE WIFE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—ENGLISH OPERA—OBERON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—SONNAMBULA—LA BOQUETIERAS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MONTE CRISTO—WILLIE—DINAH THE DAUBER.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ORANGE GIRL OF ... CASTILLE—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN, at all hours. ORPHANS OF VALENCIA—Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c.—BLACK ...

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

THE NEW IDEA, 485 Broadway.—SONGS, BURLESQUES, ... &c.—VOL AU VENT—SOUTHERN REFUGEE.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM.—TEMPTATION—MY FELLOW ...

MUSIC HALL, No. ...—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, May 26, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

THE SITUATION.

The battles of General Grant in the vicinity of Vicksburg, and the brilliant victories of Admiral Porter on the Yazoo, have to be numbered amongst the most successful operations of the war. Admiral Porter, in his official despatch, dated from the Yazoo river on the 20th inst., details the capture of Haines' Bluff by Lieutenant Walker, of the gunboat DeKalb, who not only drove out the enemy, but secured all their guns, ammunition, camps and equipage. The defences consisted of fourteen forts, and took the enemy twelve months to construct. Admiral Porter destroyed the gun carriages, blew up the magazines, and destroyed the works generally, which he describes as a network of defences such as he never saw before. Admiral Porter, in his official despatch, also describes the close investment of Vicksburg by Gen. Grant's army, upon which city, he says, he hopes to be able to announce a general assault very soon, and the capture thereof. He says, further, that there has never been a case during the war where the rebels have been so successfully beaten at all points, and that the patience and endurance shown by our army and navy for so many months are about being rewarded.

The news received in Washington yesterday, although it does not embody any official account of the capture of Vicksburg, all tends to the belief that General Grant has by this time become master of the place. The latest intelligence the government appears to have received was up to Friday last, at nine o'clock P. M., when it was supposed that the city must fall on the next day. At that time General McPherson's force, in the centre, was within one mile of the Court House at Vicksburg, while General Sherman on the right, and General McClernand on the left, were each within a mile and a half of the town, and the gunboats were shelling it in front.

Despatches from Cairo last night state that up to nine o'clock no boats from below had arrived at Memphis, and that some days may elapse before they have positive information, as all the boats were sent up the Yazoo river on special service.

The Southern journals, as will be seen by the extracts which we give to-day, speak despondingly of the state of affairs at Vicksburg. Without having any more official information evidently than that which we possess relative to the capture of that place, they predicate their arguments upon the assumption that it has fallen, that Port Hudson is abandoned, and even that the whole Mississippi is in possession of the federal troops, and argue from these standpoints that the rebellion can still maintain itself. The Richmond *Whig* says:—"If we cannot bear defeat as well as the Yankees we are unworthy to be free. Until some one of our large armies has been beaten as often and as severely as the Yankee Army of the Potomac, we cannot say our courage has been fully tested, or our ability to conquer peace and independence has been established."

Our correspondence from General Dix's department to-day will be found very interesting, giving in detail the description of Colonel Kilpatrick's brilliant cavalry raid into Matthews and Gloucester counties.

The news from the Army of the Potomac is that all is "painfully quiet along the lines," and that is rather old news now.

A despatch from St. Louis, dated yesterday, says that a band of rebel guerillas captured the town of Richmond, Clay county, Mo., on Tuesday night, together with the Union force which occupied it. Two officers of the Twenty-fifth Missouri were killed in the fight, and another lieutenant was shot after the Union troops surrendered. It was feared that the whole force would be treated in the same manner. The guerillas made a clean sweep of the whole town. The same band also plundered the town of Plattsburg, Clinton county, on Thursday night, and took $11,000 from the Court House belonging to the State.

Mr. Vallandigham arrived at Murfreesboro about eleven o'clock on Sunday night by special train; and after some hours' conversation with General Rosecrans and others, he was put into an open wagon, and was thus conducted, surrounded by an escort of cavalry, to the outposts of the Union army, and delivered yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, into the hands of the enemy, according to Mr. Lincoln's fiat. A private soldier of the Confederate army received him, to whom Mr. Vallandigham introduced himself as a citizen of Ohio, sent into the enemy's lines by force and without his consent, and therefore surrendered himself as a prisoner of war.

Our advices from St. Thomas via Colon state that the Alabama is at the Moule (Guadaloupe), blockaded by the United States steamers Oneida and Alabama. Admiral Wilkes reached St. Thomas on the 30th ult. from Havana via Ponce, Porto Rico, and after communicating with Mr. Edgar, the United States Consul, proceeded to Guadaloupe in the Vanderbilt, in search of the pirate. Should she be met at that place by the brave old Admiral, there will be no chance of her committing fresh depredations on the merchant vessels of the United States.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Hibernian, from Londonderry on the 15th instant, arrived off Father Point yesterday morning, on her voyage to Quebec, and the steamship Asia, from Queenstown on the 17th inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday evening. The news by the Asia is one week later than the advices of the China.

The steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. McGuigan, from Liverpool 13th and Queenstown 14th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

English reports from America caused a heavy fall in the rebel loan in London. At one moment it had gone down to four per cent discount. It subsequently closed at from three and a half to three discount, experiencing a fall of three per cent in one day.

A "commissioner" from North Carolina had issued in Manchester an "invitation" for a subscription to cotton bonds of that State for the loan of three hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* informs that journal that the telegraph censor in this city had prevented him from forwarding to Halifax the news of the commencement of General Hooker's advance to cross the Rappahannock.

A correspondent of the London *Times* in Richmond, writing in March last, expresses the anxiety of the rebels lest Vicksburg should be captured by the Union troops. He also blames the military arrangements of the rebel war authorities relative to the disposition of the troops in the Southwest.

A special correspondent of the London *Herald* had arrived in Richmond after passing the federal lines. He promises letters frequently, and with regularity, to that journal. In his first communication he speaks rather nervously about the situation at Vicksburg.

It was reported that another rebel pirate cruiser was ready to leave the Clyde, under the command of Captain Bullock.

Mr. Cornell Jewett had arrived in Paris in order to renew his "mediation" propositions. The French people spell his name with a Z.

The Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool denied that they had actively employed their police authority in "hunting down" Confederate agents in the town.

The Palmerston Cabinet stated in the House of Commons that government refused to permit the New York Associated Press to erect a "fog trumpet" off Cape Race because "it was not thought fit to allow a foreign company to do it."

Francis Joseph of Austria had modified the sentence of persons convicted of high treason from 1844 to 1863.

The conflict between the Prussian Chambers and the Cabinet of the King continued.

It was said that the victory of the Russians over the Poles at Kalisch on the 13th inst. was attended with heavy loss to the Czar's forces. Prince Gortchakoff, in his replies to the notes of the rulers of Sweden, Italy and Spain on the Polish question, calls their attention to the influence of "outside" agitation in prolonging the struggle in Poland, and illustrates the effects of the revolutionary movement by allusions pertinent to the case of each of the sovereigns. It was said that Russia had conceded to Napoleon the principle that a European congress should assemble on the subject.

Consols closed for money in London on the 16th of May at 92¼ a 93⅜. The Liverpool cotton market closed, on the 16th of April, unsettled, with a slight decline on all qualities. Breadstuffs were firmer. The provisions market was generally quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Great Eastern, Captain Walter Paton, from Liverpool 16th inst., will be due, via Long Island Sound, to-day. She will anchor in Flushing Bay. It is thought she will bring nearly or quite fifteen hundred passengers.

We have news direct from the city of Mexico to the 2d of May, contained in the regular review of the *Revista Quincenal* of the Mexican capital, with the official communications of Generals Ortega and Comonfort concerning the recent struggle for the possession of Puebla. From the 16th of March, when the assault on the city began, every effort of the French had been met by disaster, and on the 3d of May they had not yet accomplished anything worth naming. No less than nine assaults had been made on the Mexican works, but in almost every case the assailants were repelled. The French losses are put down at 6,000 men, 3,000 deserters and 241 prisoners. Among these we find seven officers. The Mexican Congress had been opened with a great deal of ceremony.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize last evening, for want of a quorum.

The Board of Councilmen likewise did not organize last evening, for want of a quorum, but three members—Messrs. Hayes, Webster and Gaw—being present when the roll was called. The Board stands adjourned until Thursday evening next at five o'clock.

The news from Vicksburg caused a depressing tendency in gold, exchange, produce and stocks. Governments and Illinois Central were better than on Saturday. Everything else was 3 a 4 per cent lower. Gold sold down to 147¼, and exchange to 16¼. Money was stringent at 6 a 7 per cent.

The heavy fall in gold and sterling exchange and the liberal arrivals of produce, had a depressing effect on the breadstuffs market yesterday. Flour fell off 10c. a 20c., wheat 2c. a 3c., and corn 1c. a 2c., with free sales of the latter article only. Cotton was much lower, and very unsettled. Groceries were dull. There was more doing in provisions. Pork closed firmly, and lard and bacon heavily. Whiskey was steady, with moderate sales. A brisk business was reported in refined petroleum, which was advancing. The changes in other articles were not important. Freights were depressed and declining.

The Fate of Vicksburg.

As yet we have no official intelligence confirmatory of the news published yesterday of the actual capture of Vicksburg; but we have an important official despatch from Admiral Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated the 20th instant, which fully confirms all the accounts we had previously received of the splendid achievements of Grant and his army, who defeated the rebels at all points and in such a manner as they have never been defeated before. By his rapid Napoleonic movements he outgeneraled Johnston, Loring and Pemberton, preventing their junction, and whipping them separately. According to this despatch, "General Grant had closely invested Vicksburg, had possession of the best commanding points, and in a very short time a general assault would take place." In fact, the capture of the rebel stronghold was deemed on Wednesday last but "the question of a few hours;" and no doubt the next boat which arrives from Vicksburg at Memphis will bring the news of its surrender or being taken by storm after a terrible battle. The distance between the two cities is five hundred miles, and against the current the time occupied in making the passage even by a swift boat is from two to three days. From Memphis there is telegraphic communication. At any moment, therefore, we may receive the most stirring news, giving official confirmation of yesterday's report that the flag of the Union floats over the rebel Gibraltar of the West.

How formidable its inner fortifications are may be estimated from what Admiral Porter says of Haines' Bluff:—"Such a network of defences I never saw. The rebels were a year in constructing them, and all were rendered useless in an hour." Fourteen of the heaviest kind of mounted eight and ten inch and seven and a half inch rifled guns, with ammunition enough to last a long siege, were captured by the Admiral. And there can be no stronger proof of the rapidity and vigor of Grant's movements than the fact of the rebels abandoning such defences without having time to destroy or carry off the ammunition. It is also evidence that the demoralization of Pemberton's army is complete. Haines' Bluff formerly resisted the most determined assaults from our gunboats. It has now fallen without any resistance at all. It is the key of the whole position, and, holding it, as he does, Grant can get supplies, and more troops if he needs them, through the mouth of the Yazoo. So that, even if he had not now sufficient force to capture Vicksburg, he could hold Haines' Bluff till he received such reinforcements as would render its speedy reduction a matter of certainty.

Admiral Porter deserves great credit, not only for his energy and successful co-operation, but for his generous praise of the land forces and their heroic commander.

Should the news be confirmed, as there is every reason to believe it will, the moral and military effect of the blow on the rebels will be tremendous. We have just received news to the effect that they are preparing to invade Kentucky. The news of the fall of Vicksburg will speedily break up that enterprise and compel them everywhere to contract their lines. Now is the time for activity in the army of Rosecrans and in that of Hooker. The dispersed insurgent forces in Mississippi will retreat to Bragg's army. Before a junction can be effected Rosecrans ought to strike, and if he needs reinforcements he ought to receive them at once. Hooker, too, ought to press Lee before he can be reinforced by the remnant of Bragg's army, retreating from Tennessee. The fall of Vicksburg will render the rebels desperate, and they will endeavor to concentrate all their forces in Virginia for an advance upon Washington, in order to restore the equilibrium which they have now lost.

If advantage be not taken of this favorable opportunity to crush the rebellion by quickly repeated blows, not only will the capture of Vicksburg be in vain, but it may result in serious disasters. The capture of Fort Donelson, though a heavy blow to the rebels, was not followed up as it ought to have been by General Halleck, and it had only the effect of causing the Confederates to draw in and strengthen their lines, and levy a new army of conscripts, all of which General Halleck permitted them to do by his dilatory movements against Corinth. Now, therefore, is the moment for a simultaneous vigorous movement all along the line, and the armed rebellion will be put down before the fall of the leaf now green.

MEAN JOURNALISM.—The Chevalier Forney's Washington *Chronicle* is the meanest and most contemptible journal published in this or any other country. It is not yet quite as mean and contemptible as the Chevalier Forney himself, however; but it promises to be so soon. In a recent issue of this miserable sheet we find the following:—

> The NEW YORK HERALD was guilty, the other day, of a little the smallest trick we ever knew to be perpetrated by a newspaper. A late Richmond paper quoted the *Chronicle* about Stoneman's raid, and introduced the item by saying "the Washington *Chronicle* and its correspondents attempt," &c. The HERALD copies the item entire, but substitutes the name of the HERALD for that of the *Chronicle*. We mention this, not because we care for it, but because it is notable as the oddest instance of that restless vigilance and shameless ingenuity that characterize the HERALD which we ever noticed. We should think that so great a journal as the NEW YORK HERALD could afford to manufacture its own thunder, and stop stealing that of its contemporaries.

The explanation of this tissue of falsehoods is very simple. Forney stole our admirable account of Stoneman's brilliant raid and published it in his *Chronicle* without giving the HERALD the least credit for it. The Richmond editor found our account in the *Chronicle*, as the HERALD was not allowed to pass the lines at that time, on account of the machinations of Butterfield and Hooker, and, with an honesty which Forney would do well to imitate, he credited the report to the paper in which he discovered it. Our correspondent, who forwarded us the Richmond paper, saw through Forney's dirty trick, and corrected the Richmond editor's error. Thus we expose the Chevalier Forney's "shameless ingenuity," and nail him by the ears in the pillory.

The Work of Restoring the Union—Abraham Lincoln for the Next Presidency.

The capture of Vicksburg, incalculably more than any other achievement of the war, weakens the arms of the rebellion, and simplifies the work of their subjugation. In recovering the whole line of the Mississippi we not only cut off the rebellious States on the west side of the river from their confederates on the eastern side, and secure a safe, impregnable and convenient channel of transportation and base of operations for further aggressive movements east or west, but we re-establish the free navigation of the river to the complete satisfaction of the Northwestern States. The question whether their right of way down this "inland sea" shall be purchased at the price of a capitulation to Jeff. Davis or by a Northwestern coalition with his so-called "Confederate States" is settled against both these chimerical ideas, and permanently in favor of the Union. In every point of view the solid advantages gained with the reduction of Vicksburg are such that it is only necessary to follow them up with something of the vigor of General Grant's operations in order to bring this war to a speedy and triumphant termination.

In this connection, the problem of the Presidential succession looms up into a question of commanding importance. Our reconnoissance the other day has drawn the fire from the batteries of several of our newspaper contemporaries of this city, and their remarks we have considered sufficiently interesting to publish at length in our columns this morning. The New York *Sunday Atlas*, deep in all the movements and plans of the Albany Regency, boldly brings out Governor Seymour as the Presidential candidate for 1864 of the war democracy. The *Sunday Times*, a conservative independent democratic journal, strongly leans to the opinion that President Lincoln, as a candidate, might unite the conservative elements of the loyal States, and crush out the radicals, while the New York *Express* (copperhead), in a fit of despair, thinks that the approaching Presidential election has already passed from the hands of the people into the possession of the army, and that some military satrap of President Lincoln will most probably step forward as the master of the situation and make short work of it as a military dictator.

Permitting this dismal view of the subject to pass for what it may be worth in copperhead currency, let us turn for a moment to Governor Seymour's nomination. He is brought forward upon the platform of "a vigorous prosecution of the war till the rebels ask for peace" (good), and of "uncompromising hostility to the rebels in the South as well as to the abolitionists in the North" (Good.) It will be remarked that in this platform hostility to the rebels is put before hostility to the abolitionists, which is exactly the reverse of the copperhead platform. But in this curious distinction, and in "the prosecution of the war till the rebels ask for peace," it is easy to discern that between the war democrats and the peace democrats there is a split which foreshadows a general division of the democracy and their inevitable defeat. In other words, in this nomination of Governor Seymour the Albany Regency declare war against the copperheads. It will be accepted by them as a declaration of war, and henceforth, from New York to the extreme West, the breach will widen, so that by the year 1864 the Northern democracy will most probably be again divided into two irreconcilable Presidential factions, as they were in 1860.

A similar breach already exists in the republican camp between the conservatives, represented by Mr. Seward in the Cabinet, and the abolition radicals, represented by Mr. Secretary Chase. Here we have already existing four different Presidential factions. If we let them go on without interruption in their conflicting intrigues and cross purposes for the spoils and plunder, they may disastrously embarrass the administration in the prosecution of the war, and involve the loyal States in the most serious complications and political disorders. But if the friends of President Lincoln, these conservatives who have no ambition to gratify in the next Presidential election beyond the redemption of their country, will only step forward and proclaim him as their candidate for 1864, these various demoralizing political factions will soon be reduced to their true value. President Lincoln is a man upon whom all the conservative elements of the country could be readily fused. His name as a Presidential candidate would instantly dissipate all apprehensions of a radical abolition plurality election, and all fears, even among the mass of the copperheads, of a possible military usurpation. Let him be brought out, and the great body of the people will feel secure against the fearful clashings of belligerent factions and their revolutionary conventions, which otherwise are sure to come.

But there is still another view of the subject well worthy the public attention. President Lincoln, as the head of the government, has had the practical experience necessary to understand this war and its management in all its phases, and the work of restoring the Union at the end of the war. His views upon this great question are thoroughly conservative and satisfactory. His aim is to restore the Union, and under "the constitution as it is." If the exigencies and accidents of the war have rendered it impossible to restore the Union exactly as it was, we can still bring back the rebellious States to their old status under the constitution, and leave it with them, each for itself, to reorganize their local institutions as they may deem most wise and expedient. At all events, a new administration, involving a new division of the spoils, in the midst of the business of this war or pending the delicate work of a restoration of the seceded States, would almost certainly involve the government and the country in great embarrassments and confusion. These embarrassments, we fear, with a change in the administration, would involve such changes in the financial policy of the government as would be sure to precipitate the country into a terrible financial convulsion and widespread ruin and bankruptcy.

Hence, looking to their own safety, our financial and commercial men, whose material interests depend upon the preservation of law and order, and upon the credit and good faith of the federal treasury, should take the initiative in this important work of simplifying and securing the next Presidency against all revolutionary disturbances by bringing forward Honest Abraham Lincoln for another term. We are secure against such disturbances, and against the fearful consequences of a financial collapse, repudiation and universal chaos and ruin, in holding on to President Lincoln until the great and delicate work in his hands is fully accomplished.

The Rival Leagues at Utica—Tricks of the Politicians.

People generally have a confused idea that there are two of these new fangled political arrangements denominated loyal leagues in existence in this city; but it must be found utterly impossible for any one not familiar with the internal machinery and motive power of these affairs to understand why, as both are emanations from the republican party, there should be more than one of them. We must try and throw a little light upon the clouded atmosphere, and bring a little order out of the chaotic jumble, so that the proceedings of these rival leagues at Utica to-day and to-morrow may be intelligible to our readers.

The first of these leagues that was got up was hatched in the *Tribune* office, and seems to have been the joint production of Greeley, Opdyke and Barney, in the interest of Mr. Chase for the Presidency. We do not know whether it was dubbed the Loyal League, or the League of Loyal Union Citizens, or what else; but it may be aptly designated the Chase-Barney concern. The friends of Seward, seeing that the thing was becoming popular, and that, if not counteracted, the machinery of the republican party was likely to be worked for the benefit of the Secretary of the Treasury, set to work and got up another machine on the same model and with an almost identical name, the only difference being that it was to be operated for the benefit of the Secretary of State. This is the Seward-Wetmore concern, and is jointly owned by Henry J. Raymond, James T. Brady and John Van Buren. This, we believe, was the origin and cause of existence of the two leagues that are so puzzling to the people and such rivals to each other. The one got up a great demonstration in Union square, and the other immediately followed suit and repeated the performance on a larger theatre at Madison square, having, as an additional attraction, General Scott sitting on a balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Thus these two institutions have been running a race, and trying to outdo each other by such tricks as are familiarly practised on other trotting courses. The Seward-Wetmore team made arrangements a month ago for a grand State demonstration at Utica to-morrow, with barbecues, returned volunteers and old soldiers of 1812 thrown in to swell the attractions; but no sooner was the programme arranged than the Chase-Barney concern set to work to gain the advantage, and, with more cleverness than fair dealing, got up a similar demonstration at the same place for the previous day. Thus the one league, with drums and banners, and spouters and roast oxen, and bronzed soldiers and tottering veterans, is to have possession of Utica for to-day; and the other league, with similar appliances, is to make a tremendous rumpus there to-morrow. That is the way the rival houses of Chase and Seward are blazing out their pretensions to the Presidency, and seeking to get the larger share of popular clamor. It will be very amusing to watch the performances.

The democrats are also split, like the republicans, into two hostile factions—the anti-war men and the anti-peace men, the copperheads and the silverheads—so that it would puzzle the heads of any people to know what these politicians are all about.

We do not think, however, that the great masses of the people will trouble their heads much about the antics of copperheads or silverheads, Chase-Barney leagues or Seward-Wetmore leagues. The people will be much more likely in times like these to prefer trusting the reins of power to the hands of one who has been already tested, and who, though he may have made some mistakes which were perhaps inevitable, has proved himself to be one who always aims well. The pretensions of the Secretaries must yield to the meritorious claims of their chief, who has just added immensely to his reputation by the successful movements on the Mississippi. Against the reality of Vicksburg the shams and shows of Utica are entirely powerless. Against Lincoln's golden roll of merit the meretricious pretences of Chase and Seward are but the merest tinsel and gewgaws. At all events, the Presidential ball is opening. Look out for the fragments.

MORE MEDDLING WITH MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—In our despatches from Washington will be found some curious statements in connection with the recent military appointments in Missouri. It appears that the radical republicans are disgusted with the selection of General Schofield as commander of the department, and are making desperate efforts to have him removed. Failing in this—for the President is understood to be firm on the subject—Jim Lane is to try to have Kansas made into a separate department.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Lincoln will not again yield to the intrigues by which military appointments have been hitherto wrested from him and the war procrastinated. The evil results of these influences are otherwise being made evident in the embarrassments in which the government has got itself involved by the proceedings of Generals Burnside and Hascall. No sooner had the former taken charge of the Department of the Ohio than he exhibited, in the deportation and trial of Vallandigham, the same rashness and want of judgment which he displayed in the assault on Fredericksburg. As to Hascall, the idea of placing such a brainless fool in a military command was worse than an error. It was a crime, and a crime that might have been productive of the most fatal consequences. The practice of selecting commanders for anything but their military merits should be put a stop to, and we accept the President's determination in General Schofield's case as an earnest of its discontinuance. Let the principle be acted upon of putting none but thoroughly qualified and discreet officers in command, and then let there be as little interference as possible with them from Washington. It is only in the Southwest, where government has been compelled to resort to this plan, on account of the distance and the absence of telegraph lines, that we have gained any important military advantages. Had Generals Grant and Banks been within easy reach of the War Department it would have been long before we could have been enabled to record the series of splendid victories which has once more placed the Mississippi under our control.

THE NEW REBEL FLAG.—The rebel Congress have adopted a new flag. The old one had seven stars on a blue ground, and three bars—red, white and red. Now they have adopted one with the battle flag in place of the stars, and all the rest, or two-thirds of the flag, white. If our generals will do as Grant has done, the rebel Congress will soon adopt another flag. Knocking out the battle part, it will then be all white; and Joe Hooker should compel them to hoist it immediately at Richmond.

The Result in Europe of the French Defeat in Mexico.

Napoleon the Third embarked in the Mexican expedition with the firm conviction that five or ten thousand French troops were able to overrun the country. He deemed it quite improbable that the Mexicans could resist any disciplined force, and judged that, as the United States government had with a few thousand troops captured and held Mexico, so might he with his picked regiments, the victors of Palestro, Magenta and Solferino.

England encouraged this delusion, and when once she saw Napoleon fairly launched in the affair she hastened to abandon him to what her statesmen were aware was a hard task. Blinded by ambition, overlooking the immense distance separating him from the field of operations, he made the fatal mistake of not withdrawing from the expedition the moment that England and Spain withdrew from it. Disaster followed this step, and whereas he thought the capture of Mexico an easy matter, he found himself compelled to send thousands upon thousands of reinforcements, to spend millions of treasure; in fact, to make such sacrifices that now to withdraw from the expedition were a more he dare not make. The people of France have from the commencement viewed the Mexican expedition with ill favor, and they now complain of its failure with intense bitterness. It is fortunate for Napoleon that the terrible defeat which has just overwhelmed General Forey at Puebla will not be known in France until after the elections, which take place at the end of this month, else he would have seen all the opposition candidates elected to the Chambers, spite of his utmost efforts. As it is, the opposition members—Jules Favre, Emile Ollivier, Plichon and others—will attack the policy of the government with fierce energy the moment they hear of the defeat; and hear of it they will, spite of all the efforts which may be made to keep the evil news from the public.

Napoleon will find himself forced to take some decided stand as regards his future movements, else he will be hurled from his throne by some speedy revolution. The people will learn that his power is not supreme, and his prestige will surely fall to the ground, unless he at once assumes some bold stand in Europe. The news of the Puebla defeat will affect the French people as did the first rumors of the retreat from Moscow. In their anger and annoyance they will turn against those who have brought upon them the disgrace, and then woe to Napoleon, unless he gratifies the pride of the nation by some bold action in Europe. He will have to head the revolutionary movement which he started in Italy, and which is now convulsing Poland. He will have to see that not only Poland becomes free and independent, but that the Hungarians also be freed from the yoke of the Hapsburg; while Rome and Venetia must, by his influence, become part of the great kingdom of Italy. His disastrous defeat in Mexico, we repeat, will inevitably force upon him immediate action in Europe of such a nature as to cause the people of France to overlook the consequences of the Mexican expedition. He will find England the great stumbling block in his way; but he can escape her by making with this country an alliance and using his influence to bring about the cessation of the Davis rebellion. He must cause the Southerners to understand that in Europe they will meet with no recognition, and that their only chance for future prosperity is a speedy reconstruction of the Union. Then let him leave England to our tender mercies, and we will see to it that she no longer be allowed to stand in the way of reform and liberal government in Europe.

We shall have the will and the means the moment we have put down the rebellion to teach England a lesson she needs and fully merits at our hands; and, by keeping her quiet, we will give Napoleon ample scope to further the great plans which the revolutionary party in Europe have evidently formed. The rotten monarchies, we know, dread a cessation of our great civil strife; they would gladly see us divided; but we know that, sooner or later, we must conquer a peace, and then woe to those nations which have shown us ill will or stood between us and success. We will surely punish the treachery of those who, while claiming to be our allies and friends, have in all conceivable manner granted encouragement or aid to our rebellious subjects. There never was so grand an opportunity for a European monarch to make himself powerful beyond all other nations on that continent as there is now for Napoleon to establish himself firmly upon his throne by an alliance with this government. We should keep him clear of England; we would guarantee that her interference in Europe should cease. With our powerful navy and immense land forces we should dictate to her a course consistent with our ideas of advancement and progress, and we would see that she followed that course, and that hereafter her treachery and deceit be no longer allowed to stay the welfare of those nations in Europe now longing for reform and constitutional government.

Napoleon must abandon his Mexican expedition. He will learn, as will all Europe, that it is impossible for them to come to this continent and successfully repress a people. We taught the Mexicans how to fight, and they are improving day by day in the science of war, as the French have found out to their cost. We can have no foreign Powers on this continent. The Americans must and will rule this hemisphere. So the sooner Napoleon withdraws from Mexico the better it will be for him and for the influence of the revolutionary party in Europe, which he must immediately put himself at the head of if he wishes to escape the disastrous results of his Mexican expedition. We warned him when he first undertook this war that it would prove a second Moscow, and he must now understand that our advice is not to be neglected. Once more we warn him to abandon Mexico, and advise him to seek an alliance with this country. It will be his only safeguard from ruin.

THE NEWSPAPERS AND THE CABINET.—The law of Congress which gives the President a Cabinet complimentarily assumes him to be a goose. It has limited its number to seven, that figure being supposed to concentrate the sum of human wisdom. The seven Nestors of the administration have, however, somewhat disturbed this theory. Great diplomatists, great financiers and great naval and military geniuses as they claim to be, the aggregate of their sagacity has proved thus far to be only an aggregate of folly. They impose restraints on the right of free discussion, they muzzle the press, they endeavor to prevent the government despatches from the army reaching the

public, and they suppress the telegrams sent to the newspapers by their correspondents in the field. Mr. Lincoln, disregarding their proceedings and their recommendations, at once communicated to the press the despatch that we published yesterday, announcing the glorious results of General Grant's operations against Vicksburg. He thought that the nation might feel some little interest in the matter, and that it had a right to the earliest possible intelligence in reference to it. The difference between the course pursued by him and that pursued by his constitutional advisers has reversed the positions assigned them by Congress. The latter have proven themselves the geese and the former the only wise man in the Cabinet.

MORE TALK ABOUT CABINET CHANGES.—There is considerable talk about changes in the Cabinet, and Secretary Stanton, who is obnoxious to almost all the country, is said to be in imminent peril of losing his office. General Butler is mentioned as Stanton's successor; but, although Stanton is extremely unpopular, even he would be preferable to Butler in that position. General Butler has a vast deal of rough and tumble ability, which he displayed among the rowdies of Baltimore and the roughs of New Orleans; but we have yet to see any evidences of his fitness for so responsible an office as that of the Secretary of War. There is a great amount of work which General Butler can do, and do well; but the War Department demands a man of quite a different character and calibre. Stanton is bad enough; but Butler would be worse, we fear. Let us not step out of the frying pan into the fire.

The person whom President Lincoln should select as his Secretary of War is undoubtedly Major General Banks, now conducting a splendid campaign against the rebels in Louisiana. General Banks has immense popularity, a comprehensive mind, great tact, remarkable administrative abilities and experience, and is a thoroughly practical and intelligent soldier. It would be hard to name any other man who so completely combines all the requisites of a war secretary or secretary of war. He is equally at home in the cabinet and in the field, and could, if necessary, at once administer the routine business of his department and perform the duties now entrusted to a General-in-Chief whose incompetency for his position is so glaring that poor Stanton seems an able man in comparison with him. If President Lincoln meditates any change, therefore—and we trust the rumors to this effect are true—let him give us Banks instead of Butler, and put the originator of the term "contraband" to other uses.

MISS DICKINSON AND OTHER CRINOLINE CELEBRITIES.—If the charming young petticoat politician who flashed upon our horizon some weeks ago, after demolishing the copperhead hydra of Connecticut, had been contented with her two triumphs at the Cooper Institute, and had foregone her last demonstration at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, she would undoubtedly have carried with her from the city the most brilliant reputation as a fiery tongued orator. Her first speech was her best; her second was tolerably good; but the third showed a wonderful falling off, both in the matter and the style. Perhaps if she had been left to herself she might have done better; but she seems to have fallen into injudicious hands. Her *forte* evidently lies in the demolition of other people's reputations. The Covenanters of Scotland, in their days of wildest fanaticism, could have experienced no greater delight in shattering the holy images and painted windows of the churches than she in tearing into tatters the professional characters of the statesmen and generals who had the misfortune to come under her sweeping criticism. It was this peculiarity that gave such a zest to her Cooper Institute speeches; and, as this spice and seasoning was omitted in her Brooklyn speech, the dish tasted flat, stale and unprofitable. We have no doubt that her managers thought she was smashing up things too recklessly and indiscriminately, and that they tried to check that proclivity of hers; but by succeeding in this effort they decidedly spoiled the whole effect, and made the last speech too insipid for the public taste. It would have been much better had she followed out her own dashing style by pitching into the generals and diplomats all round; or, better still, perhaps, had she prudently contented herself with her first two achievements in this city. We had learned to like her, and cannot help regretting that here her star should have gone out so soon. It will next flash upon and astonish the Quakers of her own native city, Philadelphia.

Miss Dickinson is a progressive young lady, but by no means so progressive as many of the ladies, old and young, who met during the anniversary week at Cheever's church, on the pretence of getting up a National Loyal Ladies' League, somewhat after the fashion of the two leagues that are now bothering the wits out of the good people of Utica.

That quiet, good natured, easy tempered lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in whose name the call was issued, was allowed to make one sensible, well matured speech, and then was as completely set aside as if she had never had anything to do with the affair. Miss Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester, took the lead, installed her pleasant eyed young friend, Lucy Stone, as President; had herself made chairwoman of the Committee on Business, and, with the aid of Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose and other ultra-progressive ladies, converted the movement into a Woman's Rights, Negro Worshipping and Voltairean Society. In the course of a highly amusing debate arising out of this change of front, one fine looking, fashionably dressed woman, with a towering, flowery skyscraper, took the stand, and declared herself emancipated from all political, religious, social or moral ties; while another, having more pretensions to philosophy than to beauty, referred to the Divinity, with the conditional remark "if there be such an Existence." Mrs. Rose dashed in, also, with her broken English and still more wretched theories. Lucy Stone, who got married some years since, and found her Bloomer costume not exactly the matronly style of thing, was quiet and reserved, presiding with grace, dignity and impartiality; and her sister-in-law, the Rev. Antoinette Brown, kept out of the fight, but read a thoughtfully written oration before the same convention at the Cooper Institute that evening.

Between Miss Dickinson and the other progressive ladies of the day the feminine element in politics and public life is well represented. We will be surprised if one or the other of the rival Loyal Leagues will not have some of these ladies at their mass meetings at Utica to-day or to-morrow. They are trump cards just now.

VICKSBURG.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

the enemy, and that the road between that place and Jackson has been destroyed.

The people of Jackson and vicinity, including the military as well as the civilians, are greatly incensed at Gen. Pemberton, and openly accuse him of bad faith. Our informant states that the feeling is strongest among the commissaries and quartermasters, who state that they might have saved everything had Pemberton given them orders to move a few hours sooner. There appears to have been no fighting but with artillery, and this was at very long taw.

The majority of the public stores were removed. Still a great quantity was destroyed by our men to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. All the railroad rolling stock, &c., was removed.

The Rebel Leaders Preparing for a Defeat.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 23.]

VICKSBURG.

Suppose Vicksburg has fallen, the army inside of the fortifications captured or destroyed, Port Hudson reduced or abandoned, the Mississippi in its whole length controlled by the enemy, and the confederacy temporarily or even for the remainder of the war cut in twain, suppose, further, that this really great success to the foe and cruel disaster to ourselves is attended with consequences as certain as they are deplorable—increased enthusiasm at the North, the triumphant vindication of the tyranny at Washington, conscription enforced even in the North west without opposition, perhaps a revival of the spirit of volunteering, peace parties crushed forever, men and money to an endless sum obtained, and Europe, busy with its own troubles, awed into permanent silence—suppose all this, for it becomes us now to consider the worst possible aspect of the news, what then? Our duty will then be precisely what it has always been—to maintain the cause unflinchingly, and to exhibit a spirit more indomitable and persistent than that of the enemy. Nothing is to be gained by despondency. All that has been lost may be regained by fortitude and perseverance.

It will be worse than useless to reproach the government, however guilty it may be, for the appointment of inexperienced generals, or to repine over the precious blood that has been wasted by the mismanagement of the forces entrusted to incompetent commanders. A great victory would have proved, apparently, the sagacity of the appointment which has brought us so great troubles. A great defeat should silence the clamor which cannot at all undo an event of the past. The unwisdom of our rulers must be borne as manfully as the evils inflicted by the enemy. The bitterness of our heart, which breeds despondency and disaffection, wins no triumphs, repairs no disasters, sustains no cause. Greatness of soul accepts all the calamities of war in the spirit of defiance, and rises superior to every misfortune. If we cannot bear defeat as well as the Yankee we are unworthy to be free. Until some one of our large armies has been beaten as often and as severely as the Yankee Army of the Potomac we cannot say our courage has been fully tested, or our ability to conquer peace and independence has been established. Should Pemberton and his whole army be captured there will still be left in the Southwest materials for a very large army under Johnston. Pemberton's men will soon be returned to duty by exchange, the balance being now greatly in our favor. Besides Johnston's army there will be others as large, or larger, under Lee, Beauregard and Bragg. The combined forces of Kirby Smith, Magruder and Price make an army nearly equal to either of the above. So long as these great leaders and great armies are left to us, so long as even one of them remains uncrushed, the cause is safe.

Serious disasters have heretofore heralded important reforms, decided improvement in the organization of our forces, a revival of energy, an accession of strength in all the material of war followed by a succession of brilliant victories. The fall of Donelson, Memphis and New Orleans preluded a summer of heroic achievements, in which the enemy was nearly everywhere pushed back to his own soil.

Scorning to imitate the Yankees by underrating the consequences of the fall of Vicksburg, we may yet with reason count upon compensation in the approaching campaign. The loss of Vicksburg, if it have no other good effect, will secure us in the future against the appointment of entirely inexperienced generals. Of this we may be perfectly sure. Moreover it will add to the strength of our armies. This is a necessity. The North, stimulated by success, will hurl its myriads upon us, and we must meet them with every available man. Within two years we have withstood fourteen hundred thousand of the Vandals. What shall hinder us from withstanding as many more during the year to come? Nothing but a want of manhood, which the South has never yet failed to show. We have veterans commanded by great generals, the enemy band recruits commanded by generals inferior to our own. Let them come on, we will see whose heart is the stoutest, let the war last as long as it may.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Richmond, Mo., Sacked by Guerillas—Defeat of Union Troops, &c.

ST. LOUIS, May 25, 1863.

A band of guerillas captured the town of Richmond, Clay county, last Tuesday night, after a short fight, in which Captain Sessions and Lieutenant Shiso, of the Twenty-fifth Missouri regiment, were killed. The remainder of the federal force was taken prisoners. Lieutenant Graveston was shot by the guerillas after surrendering, and it is feared the other prisoners were also murdered. The town was robbed of everything that could be carried away.

The same band plundered the town of Plattsburg, Clinton county, on Thursday night, and robbed the Court House of eleven thousand dollars belonging to the State.

Musical.

MLLE. VESTVALI AS ORPHEUS.

Last evening Mlle. Vestvali inaugurated her grand season of English opera with the production of Gluck's masterpiece, "Orpheus." There is a peculiar interest attached to this opera. It was composed by Gluck at the age of sixty, and was an experiment, a daring departure from the musical rules and customs which had been supreme until the great composer, in his old age, risked the production of what was considered a monstrous innovation. He was followed in this new course by Piccini, who shared the notoriety acquired by the old German composer by likewise transforming the musical art and by deviating from the old beaten paths which Lulli and his imitators had ever followed, and which were considered the only legitimate route for the musician. Gluck had the courage, as we said above, to attempt a reform. Piccini imitated his example, and soon a great rivalry arose. The musical world was divided between them, and both had their enthusiastic admirers. Thus we may fairly assert that the production of Gluck's *chef-d'œuvre* in this country is a musical event of great and unusual interest.

Mlle. Vestvali is too well known in New York for us to attempt any description of her powers as an artist. Her extraordinary success in Europe in the role of Orpheus prepared us for an excellent performance last evening. She displayed great dramatic force, while she sang with the greatest effect. She rendered full justice to the exquisite melodies which abound throughout the opera. Before the end of the third act it was evident that her success was decided.

The opera is one that will gain upon the public. Mme. Rotter, as Eurydice, was heard to great advantage. The duo between herself and Mlle. Vestvali, in the fourth act, the gem of the opera, was admirably sung and was encored amid great applause. The *mise en scene* was all that could be desired. The orchestra, directed by Mr. Carl Anschutz, was very effective. We shall refer more at length to the opera at some other time. At present we have but little space to notice its success.

The house was filled by a most fashionable and appreciative audience. Mlle. Vestvali was called out at the end of the first act, and, in fact, throughout the opera was warmly applauded.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23, 1863.

Steamship Golden Age sailed at ten o'clock A. M. for Panama, with one hundred passengers and $574,000 in treasure for England and $231,000 for New York.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship America, Capt. Moodie, will leave Boston on Wednesday, for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at a quarter past one and at half past five o'clock this afternoon, to go by railroad.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—containing all the important and interesting news of the past week, will be published at eleven o'clock this morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, five cents.

Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill, London, England, will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the NEW YORK HERALD.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1863.

THE RECENT MILITARY APPOINTMENTS IN MISSOURI—DISCONTENT AMONGST THE RADICALS.

Letters are in town from St. Louis which show quite a ferment amongst the radicals there. The appointment of Gen. Schofield has, it appears, given them great dissatisfaction. They lately sent a telegram to the President asking that the appointment of a new commander for the department might be delayed until they could be heard from. Mr. Lincoln replied that he was tired and disgusted with the dissensions and political quarrels in Missouri, and that he should take the matter into his own hands and appoint whom he saw fit. Some of the republicans are of opinion that Schofield will carry on the vigorous policy instituted by Curtis, but there are few who think so. Some of Frank Blair's friends tried to secure his appointment, but it was no go. There are many in the department who would like to see him at the head of affairs. There would have been a terrible squirming amongst the politicians if he had been appointed.

The radicals are going to try and get Schofield removed, and General Butler or Pope put in his place. Herron and Blunt both swear they will either be transferred to some other department or resign. They refuse to serve under Schofield. Jim Lane is also embarked in this matter, and is going to make a great effort to have Schofield removed, and Curtis, if possible, reinstated. Failing in this, as he probably will, he will try to have Kansas made into a separate department.

The whole radical element in Missouri is said to be down on Halleck. The Dutch are excessively bitter against him. A strong demand will soon be made for his removal, in which the whole West will join. Halleck had never much popularity there, and he lost that long ago. He is now said to be the most unpopular man with the West that the country can produce. There is some talk of calling a great public meeting in St. Louis for the purpose of memorializing the President for his removal.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH BURNSIDE.

There is some trouble over the probable destination of General Burnside. I hear that he will shortly arrive in this city to try and settle the matter. It seems that Secretary Stanton and Governor Johnson are anxious that Burnside shall go to one point, while the President and Generals Halleck and Rosecrans think that he should go to another point. Much valuable time is being wasted over this useless difficulty.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE HOSPITALS.

President Lincoln, in company with Senator Doolittle, yesterday visited three of our principal hospitals. The visit was an unexpected pleasure to the sick and wounded. The President expressed his gratification at the excellent condition of the hospitals and the comfortable condition of the patients. He shook hands with over one thousand soldiers, nearly all of whom were able to stand up. The soldiers seemed highly delighted as the President grasped them by the hand.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward has left the city for New York. His position will be filled during his absence by the Assistant Secretary.

THE RETURN OF LOUISIANA TO THE UNION.

Private letters received here from substantial citizens of Louisiana confirm the statements recently made that the State will willingly re-enter the Union, and disavow any further connection with the rebellion, as soon as the armed hordes of the confederacy are captured or driven from her borders, so that the people can live in peace and quietness once more. This happy revival and development of Union sentiment is due to the recent triumphs of General Banks. The success of General Grant at Vicksburg will have a most favorable effect in securing so desirable a result.

THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE GROWING CROPS.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is receiving the first of the series of reports upon the condition and prospects of the growing crops, which are to be continued monthly. Quite a large number of these reports for the present month have already been received. They are very favorable in their statements, and indicate that the present will be a most bountiful year in the products of the soil. It is expected that by the 4th of June, and each succeeding month, a tabular statement will be prepared and furnished to the press, showing the condition of the growing crops throughout the loyal States.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

The case of the fugitive slave Hall has been disposed of by enlisting him in one of the colored regiments. This case, being a precedent in our newly organized courts, has been regarded with great interest by the community here, or more especially by the citizens of Maryland, who are anxious for the return of their escaped slaves under the Fugitive Slave act.

PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

The Treasury Department has provided to-day for the payment of the armies in Virginia and about Washington.

THE ARMY.

Brigadier General A. A. Humphreys, lately commanding the Third division, Fifth army corps, has been assigned to the command of the Second division, formerly General Berry's. The Third division was broken up by the expiration of the terms of enlistment of the regiments.

Col. De Russey has been appointed a brigadier general, and assigned to the command of the defences of Washington.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

There is reason to believe that the present condition of our affairs abroad is regarded as very satisfactory by the State Department.

NAVAL PROMOTION.

Acting Master Edward F. Devens has been promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and ordered to the command of the steamer Aries.

M'CLELLAN'S VISIT TO ALBANY.

Reception by the City Authorities—Speech of the Mayor—Reply of Gen. McClellan—Torch Procession of Firemen—Salutes, Bonfires and Illuminations, &c., &c.

[From the Albany Journal, May 23.]

General McClellan reached the city at noon on Saturday, on a personal visit, involving private business with Hon. John V. L. Pruyn. Although his arrival was unheralded, it soon got whispered about, and in visiting Governor Seymour and Hon. Erastus Corning the General was seen and cheered wherever he appeared. The *Argus* report says:—

In the evening a special meeting of the Common Council was called, and a committee of five (Messrs. Kennedy, Johnson, Amsdell, Sill and Cowell), together with the Recorder, was appointed to wait upon the General and invite him to meet the Common Council at their Chamber in the City Hall. Accepting the invitation, the committee soon returned with him. By this time the Chamber was crowded with gentlemen and ladies, all evincing the [illegible]

[illegible]

night. As the band was a gift of Mr. Pruyn's, [illegible] excused from gratifying the audience with a speech.

There was an immense crowd gathered to witness the procession, and the torch-light appearance was the signal for an incessant ovation of [illegible]. The soldiers were particularly demonstrative, and their spirit seemed infectious.

He was escorted to the seat by the Fire Department, and the display of torches and fireworks was very brilliant, and highly creditable to the gallant participants.

Many thousand citizens joined in the procession, and the sidewalks of the streets through which the procession passed were literally packed with spectators. Besides the display of fireworks by the firemen there were fine displays from many private houses.

The General was accompanied in the carriage by the Mayor, Recorder and Hon. Franklin Townsend. Several houses were brilliantly illuminated—that of Mr. Corning from cellar to garret. The ladies occupied the windows along the route of the procession, and waved their handkerchiefs industriously, while the crowd cheered vociferously.

The soldiers were highly delighted, and large numbers of them pressed their way to their favorite commander, to shake him by the hand. He received them with great cordiality, and his manner and remarks showed how it is he gained, and how he so well retains their affections.

As a spontaneous affair it was a complete success, and "Little Mac" will no doubt retain a pleasant recollection of his visit to Albany.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Meeting in Reference to the Project of a Canal Around Niagara Falls—The Project Advocated as a Military and Commercial Necessity, &c.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at one o'clock yesterday, for the purpose of receiving a delegation from the Board of Trade of the city of Oswego, who advocate the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, both as a military and commercial necessity at the present time.

A. A. Low, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, occupied the chair and called the meeting to order. He said that this meeting had been called at the request of several members of the Chamber to hear what the committee from Oswego had to say on the subject of a ship canal from Erie to Ontario. The Hon. Mr. Littlejohn, of Oswego, was present, and would make some remarks on the subject.

Hon. Mr. LITTLEJOHN, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, was here introduced, and proceeded to speak in favor of the project in question. He regretted that there were so few of the merchants of New York present at that meeting, and as that was the case, he would briefly and in a conversational manner address them on the subject which had called them together. A convention had been called by the members of the last Congress—over one hundred in number—to meet at Chicago and take into consideration the enlargement of the avenues between the West and the Atlantic ocean, first as a military work, and second as a commercial enterprise. In 1810, and previous to that, indeed, he might say, it was discovered by De Witt Clinton and others that the route from the Hudson river to Lake Ontario was a direct route. The subject had lain dormant from that time until the present, and it had lain dormant not because it lacked merit, but because there seemed no immediate necessity for its construction. We had now arrived at a point when we should have more avenues between the great producing west and the Atlantic coast. The Canadian government was now fixing its eye upon our Western territory, and we should, therefore, not be slow in our action. Mr. Littlejohn here produced a map which he said he had obtained from a Canadian Gazetteer, in order to elucidate the advantages of what is known as the Ottawa route, and which the members of the Chamber carefully examined. In continuation, he said that the strongest argument in favor of the construction of the Niagara ship canal would be a commercial one. If constructed, it would be navigable by vessels of from one thousand to fifteen hundred tons burden. The vessels which now passed the Welland canal were confined to four hundred and fifty tons. By the construction of the ship canal around Niagara Falls, with its capacity for one thousand tons burden, the vessel brings her cargo within one hundred and seventy two toll paying miles of the Hudson. The projected improvements throughout Canada demanded action even now in the convention to meet at Chicago; but independent of this, the great city of New York should examine the question critically and carefully. The gentlemen of that Chamber were moving with rapid strides already; but the time was not far distant when they should dictate laws financially to London and not London to them. (Applause.) But they had dangerous rivals on every side of them, and, therefore, the times demanded that they should avail themselves of every avenue which the country afforded. After adducing further proofs to show the necessity of carrying out the contemplated project, Mr. Littlejohn went on to say that England controlled the St. Lawrence, and in case of a conflict with England—if such should occur—where should we find our first victorious naval battle? Our first should be where the waters of the St. Lawrence took up the waters of the lake which delivered them to old ocean.

Mr. DUDLEY then spoke in favor of the project at the conclusion of Mr. Littlejohn's remarks. He thought it was a very important move to benefit the commercial interests of this country.

Mr. JONATHAN STURGES, the original mover of the project in the New York Chamber of Commerce, also spoke in favor of the projected improvement, and remarked that local jealousies had hitherto interfered with it, but such jealousies should be thrown overboard, and the committee from the Chamber which was to go to the Chicago Convention should use all their exertions independently of these local considerations.

Mr. A. A. LOW asked Mr. Littlejohn for information as to whether the contemplated work was to be done by the State or general government. He had no sympathy for the reference of that subject to the general government, and he believed, inasmuch as the general government refused to take cognizance of the undertaking before, New York ought to do the work.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, in reply, said that he had studiously avoided committing himself, as he was a member of the present Congress. He desired, however, to state that he agreed with the chairman. True, a wealthy State like New York could afford to spend three or four millions; but if the general government should be willing to donate the money, he should go in for it in that form. He did not know, however, what his course should be on the subject when he should take his seat in Congress.

After some further consideration of the matter a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Littlejohn for his able exposition of the new project, and the Chamber soon after adjourned.

HOOKER'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1863.

The information from the Army of the Potomac is that all is painfully quiet along the lines. No camp news. Large numbers of staff officers are absent on furlough.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 25, 1863.

The sultry heat of the previous two days changed last night to a chilling wind from the northeast, with a slight rain.

There are no events of importance to report to-night.

The following orders were promulgated to-day:—

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 56.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 23, 1863.

In consequence of the gross abuses that are practised upon the government and the army by registered purveyors, the Commanding General directs that all the permits of this class of persons be revoked and the office abolished. To avoid unnecessary inconvenience to officers and loss to purveyors such articles as have been inspected by the United States officer at Sixth street wharf and are now in transit from Washington may be brought to the army, but no new orders will be filled. Regularly appointed sutlers, under existing regulations, can furnish by private conveyance such articles as are necessary for the commands to which they are respectively attached, but public transportation will not hereafter be granted for private stores to any trader whatever. The commanding officer of every regiment and detachment to which a sutler is legally appointed will be held responsible that his duties, as defined in 30th article of war, the revised army regulations, and the act to provide for the appointments of sutlers, &c., published in general orders No. 27, War Department, 1862, are properly performed. The large number of persons following this army and thereby escaping taxation, conscription [illegible]

[illegible]

Joseph HOOKER.

Passengers.

[illegible]

Married.

[illegible]

Died.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

A — ANY AND EVERY BANKING BUSINESS.
Apply to HOWARD POTTER & CO., Bankers, 8 Nassau street, corner of Wall street, New York. Drawers of Exchange on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., London.

A BOOT BLACKS', A CO. BANKING.
Agent for Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., London. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., Morton, Rose, Peabody, Stuart & Co., London, Paris and Havre.

A — ANY AND EVERY BANK BUSINESS.—DRAWERS OF EXCHANGE on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., London. Any and every banking business transacted. Apply to JAMES GALLATIN, Agent, No. 52 Wall street, New York.

A — ANY AND EVERY BANK BUSINESS.—DRAWERS OF EXCHANGE on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., London. Any and every banking business transacted. Apply to JAMES GALLATIN, Agent, No. 52 Wall street, New York.

A — ANY AND EVERY CLAIMS.—I BUY, CASH OR ADVANCE on all claims against the United States Government, Navy, Army, Pay, &c. EDWARD KELLOGG, 5 Beekman street, New York.

CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, 1863, bought by WILLIAM HEATH, 16 Wall street.

EXCHANGE ON UNION BANK OF LONDON.
THE BANK OF NEW YORK.

CHASE & DON,
No. 10 Wall street,
Have constantly for sale Exchange on the United States Treasury, Washington.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BROKERS' BOARD, 2 o'clock P. M., by WILLIAM HEATH, 16 Wall street.

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BROKERS' BOARD, 2 o'clock P. M., by JOHN J. TUCKER, 32 Wall street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON improved city property, in sums to suit, at 7 per cent interest. Apply to WILLIAM HEATH, 16 Wall street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON improved city property, in sums to suit, at 7 per cent interest. Apply to WILLIAM HEATH, 16 Wall street.

NEW EDITION A CO.
THOSE INTERESTED IN OLDER ISSUES
of the old system, Peace time will continue, may be sent for circulars. Parties who will entrust their cash to us may rely upon it being used to the best advantage.
BANKERS & BROKERS, 5 Nassau street, corner No. 2.

SECTIONAL BANK NOTES, NORTHERN STATE NOTES and Southern Bank Notes bought and sold by WILLIAM HEATH, 16 Wall street.

SECTIONAL BANK NOTES, NORTHERN STATE NOTES and Southern Bank Notes bought and sold by JOHN J. TUCKER, 32 Wall street.

STRAYED OUTSIDE OF THE SOUTH SIDE SALOON, Bowery, May 19, 1863.—The owner, Canada, and locality of a dog can hear of him by calling at the above saloon, paying charges and taking him away. Otherwise he will be sold.
JAMES K. TOLDO, Secretary.

WANTED—$2 TO 300 FOR SHORT OR FOR TIME, at seven per cent per month, on a first mortgage on real estate, worth double the amount. Address, for two days, BOX 4,000 Herald office.

$1,500 — Wanted, a party with the means to assist in a profitable business. Address, for two days, BOX 4,000 Herald office.

$200,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved city property, in sums to suit, at 7 per cent interest. Apply to WILLIAM HEATH, 16 Wall street.

MUSICAL.

ACCORDEONS AND CONCERTINAS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for sale at the lowest prices, by C. BRUNO & SON, 365 Broadway, New York. Importers of Musical Merchandise and Manufacturers of Brass Instruments.

A MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO for sale, in perfect order, with all the modern improvements, and warranted for five years. Price $250. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, with all the modern improvements, warranted for three years, price $200. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in rosewood case, price $175. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price $150. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price $125. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price $100. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price $75. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price $50. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price $25. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price $10. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price $5. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price $2. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price $1. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 50 cents. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 25 cents. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 10 cents. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 5 cents. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 2 cents. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price ½ cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price ¼ cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price ⅛ cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/16 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/32 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/64 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/128 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/256 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/512 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1024 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/2048 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/4096 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/8192 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/16384 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/32768 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/65536 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/131072 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/262144 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/524288 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1048576 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/2097152 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/4194304 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/8388608 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/16777216 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/33554432 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/67108864 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/134217728 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/268435456 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/536870912 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1073741824 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/2147483648 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/4294967296 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/8589934592 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/17179869184 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/34359738368 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/68719476736 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/137438953472 cent. 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Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/9444732965739290427392 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/18889465931478580854784 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/37778931862957161709568 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/75557863725914323419136 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/151115727451828646838272 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/302231454903657293676544 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/604462909807314587353088 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1208925819614629174706176 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/2417851639229258349412352 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/4835703278458516698824704 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/9671406556917033397649408 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/19342813113834066795298816 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/38685626227668133590597632 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/77371252455336267181195264 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/154742504910672534362390528 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/309485009821345068724781056 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/618970019642690137449562112 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1237940039285380274899124224 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/2475880078570760549798248448 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/4951760157141521099596496896 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/9903520314283042199192993792 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/19807040628566084398385987584 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/39614081257132168796771975168 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/79228162514264337593543950336 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/158456325028528675187087900672 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/316912650057057350374175801344 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/633825300114114700748351602688 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/324518553658426726783156020576256 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/649037107316853453566312041152512 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/332306998946228968225951765070086144 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/664613997892457936451903530140172288 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/174224571863520493293247799005065324265472 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/348449143727040986586495598010130648530944 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/696898287454081973172991196020261297061888 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/2787593149816327892691964784081045188247552 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/5575186299632655785383929568162090376495104 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/11150372599265311570767859136324180752990208 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/22300745198530623141535718272648361505980416 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/44601490397061246283071436545296723011960832 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/89202980794122492566142873090593446023921664 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/178405961588244985132285746181186892047843328 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/356811923176489970264571492362373784095686656 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/713623846352979940529142984724747568191373312 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1427247692705959881058285969449495136382746624 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/2854495385411919762116571938898990272765493248 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/5708990770823839524233143877797980545530986496 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/11417981541647679048466287755595961091061972992 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/22835963083295358096932575511191922182123945984 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/45671926166590716193865151022383844364247891968 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/91343852333181432387730302044767688728495783936 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/182687704666362864775460604089535377456991567872 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/365375409332725729550921208179070754913983135744 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/730750818665451459101842416358141509827966271488 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1461501637330902918203684832716283019655932542976 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/2923003274661805836407369665432566039311865085952 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/5846006549323611672814739330865132078623730171904 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/11692013098647223345629478661730264157247460343808 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/23384026197294446691258957323460528314494920687616 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/46768052394588893382517914646921056628989841375232 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/93536104789177786765035829293842113257979682750464 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/187072209578355573530071658587684226515959365500928 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/374144419156711147060143317175368453031918731001856 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/748288838313422294120286634350736906063837462003712 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1496577676626844588240573268701473812127674924007424 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/2993155353253689176481146537402947624255349848014848 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/5986310706507378352962293074805895248510699696029696 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/11972621413014756705924586149611790497021399392059392 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/23945242826029513411849172299223580994042798784118784 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/47890485652059026823698344598447161988085597568237568 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/95780971304118053647396689196894323976171195136475136 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/191561942608236107294793378393788647952342390272950272 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/383123885216472214589586756787577295904684780545900544 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/766247770432944429179173513575154591809369561091801088 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1532495540865888858358347027150309183618739122183602176 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/3064991081731777716716694054300618367237478244367204352 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/6129982163463555433433388108601236734474956488734408704 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/12259964326927110866866776217202473468949912977468817408 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/24519928653854221733733552434404946937899825954937634816 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/49039857307708443467467104868809893875799651909875269632 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/98079714615416886934934209737619787751599303819750539264 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/196159429230833773869868419475239575503198607639501078528 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/392318858461667547739736838950479151006397215279002157056 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/784637716923335095479473677900958302012794430558004314112 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1569275433846670190958947355801916604025588861116008628224 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/3138550867693340381917894711603833208051177722232017256448 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/6277101735386680763835789423207666416102355444464034512896 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/12554203470773361527671578846415332832204710888928069025792 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/25108406941546723055343157692830665664409421777856138051584 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/50216813883093446110686315385661331328818843555712276103168 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/100433627766186892221372630771322662657637687111424552206336 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/200867255532373784442745261542645325315275374222849104412672 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/401734511064747568885490523085290650630550748445698208825344 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/803469022129495137770981046170581301261101496891396417650688 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1606938044258990275541962092341162602522202993782792835301376 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/3213876088517980551083924184682325205044405987565585670602752 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/6427752177035961102167848369364650410088811975131171341205504 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/12855504354071922204335696738729300820177623950262342682411008 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/25711008708143844408671393477458601640355247900524685364822016 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/51422017416287688817342786954917203280710495801049370729644032 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/102844034832575377634685573909834406561420991602098741459288064 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/205688069665150755269371147819668813122841983204197482918576128 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/411376139330301510538742295639337626245683966408394965837152256 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/822752278660603021077484591278675252491367932816789931674304512 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1645504557321206042154969182557350504982735865633579863348609024 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/3291009114642412084309938365114701009965471731267159726697218048 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/6582018229284824168619876730229402019930943462534319453394436096 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/13164036458569648337239753460458804039861886925068638906788872192 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/26328072917139296674479506920917608079723773850137277813577744384 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/52656145834278593348959013841835216159447547700274555627155488768 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/105312291668557186697918027683670432318895095400549111254310977536 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/210624583337114373395836055367340864637790190801098222508621955072 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/421249166674228746791672110734681729275580381602196445017243910144 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/842498333348457493583344221469363458551160763204392890034487820288 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1684996666696914987166688442938726917102321526408785780068975640576 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/3369993333393829974333376885877453834204643052817571560137951281152 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/6739986666787659948666753771754907668409286105635143120275902562304 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/13479973333575319897333507543509815336818572211270286240551805124608 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/26959946667150639794667015087019630673637144422540572481103610249216 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/53919893334301279589334030174039261347274288845081144962207220498432 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/107839786668602559178668060348078522694548577690162289924414440996864 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/215679573337205118357336120696157045389097155380324579848828881993728 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/431359146674410236714672241392314090778194310760649159697657763987456 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/862718293348820473429344482784628181556388621521298319395315527974912 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1725436586697640946858688965569256363112777243042596638790631055949824 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/3450873173395281893717377931138512726225554486085193277581262111899648 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/6901746346790563787434755862277025452451108972170386555162524223799296 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/13803492693581127574869511724554050904902217944340773110325048447598592 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/27606985387162255149739023449108101809804435888681546220650096895197184 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/55213970774324510299478046898216203619608871777363092441300193790394368 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/110427941548649020598956093796432407239217743554726184882600387580788736 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/220855883097298041197912187592864814478435487109452369765200775161577472 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/441711766194596082395824375185729628956870974218904739530401550323154944 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/883423532389192164791648750371459257913741948437809479060803100646309888 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1766847064778384329583297500742918515827483896875618958121606201292619776 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/3533694129556768659166595001485837031654967793751237916243212402585239552 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/7067388259113537318333190002971674063309935587502475832486424805170479104 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/14134776518227074636666380005943348126619871175004951664972849610340958208 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/28269553036454149273332760011886696253239742350009903329945699220681916416 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/56539106072908298546665520023773392506479484700019806659891398441363832832 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/113078212145816597093331040047546785012958969400039613319782796882727665664 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/226156424291633194186662080095093570025917938800079226639565593765455331328 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/452312848583266388373324160190187140051835877600158453279131187530910662656 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/904625697166532776746648320380374280103671755200316906558262375061821325312 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1809251394333065553493296640760748560207343510400633813116524750123642650624 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/3618502788666131106986593281521497120414687020801267626233049500247285301248 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/7237005577332262213973186563042994240829374041602535252466099000494570602496 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/14474011154664524427946373126085988481658748083205070504932198000989141204992 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/28948022309329048855892746252171976963317496166410141009864396001978282409984 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/57896044618658097711785492504343953926634992332820282019728792003956564819968 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/115792089237316195423570985008687907853269984665640564039457584007913129639936 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/231584178474632390847141970017375815706539969331281128078915168015826259279872 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/463168356949264781694283940034751631413079938662562256157830336031652518559744 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/926336713898529563388567880069503262826159877325124512315660672063305037119488 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/1852673427797059126777135760139006525652319754650249024631321344126610074238976 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/3705346855594118253554271520278013051304639509300498049262642688253220148477952 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/7410693711188236507108543040556026102609279018600996098525285376506440296955904 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/14821387422376473014217086081112052205218558037201992197050570753012880593911808 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/29642774844752946028434172162224104410437116074403984394101141506025761187823616 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/59285549689505892056868344324448208820874232148807968788202283012051522375647232 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/118571099379011784113736688648896417641748464297615937576404566024103044751294464 cent. 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Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/15177100720513508366558296147058741458143803430094840009779784451085189728165691392 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/30354201441027016733116592294117482916287606860189680019559568902170379456331382784 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/60708402882054033466233184588234965832575213720379360039119137804340758912662765568 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/121416805764108066932466369176469931665150427440758720078238275608681517825325531136 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/242833611528216133864932738352939863330300854881517440156476551217363035650651062272 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/485667223056432267729865476705879726660601709763034880312953102434726071301302124544 cent. 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Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/3978585891278293137243057985174566720803649206378781739523711815145275976100267004264448 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/7957171782556586274486115970349133441607298412757563479047423630290551952200534008528896 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/15914343565113172548972231940698266883214596825515126958094847260581103904401068017057792 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/31828687130226345097944463881396533766429193651030253916189694521162207808802136034115584 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/63657374260452690195888927762793067532858387302060507832379389042324415617604272068231168 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/127314748520905380391777855525586135065716774604121015664758778084648831235208544136462336 cent. Also, a splendid 6½ octave Piano, in walnut case, price 1/254629497041810760783555711051

For other wants see First page.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework in a small family; is a good cook, washer and ironer. [illegible]

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

A LADY WISHES TO TAKE CHARGE OF A FIRST [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY HAVING A GIRL A LONG TIME, WISHES to get her a good situation in the country, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, 22 West 17th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. Can give the best of city reference. Apply at 343 6th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing. [illegible]

A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY LANDED, WANTS A situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress. [illegible] No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; is willing and obliging and a good washer and ironer. [illegible] Apply at 86 Atlantic st. [illegible] Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS plain cook, washer and ironer. [illegible]

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS VALET TO GO TO [illegible]

WANTED—IN A GROCERY, A SMART ACTIVE [illegible]

WANTED—A SOBER, STEADY MAN, TO TAKE CARE [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

WANTED—A YOUNG AND INGENIOUS MECHANIC, [illegible]

WANTED—TWENTY OR THIRTY GOOD BROWN [illegible]

WANTED—TWO GOOD UPHOLSTERERS. STEADY work. [illegible]

2 GOOD MARBLE POLISHERS WANTED TO GO TO [illegible]

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

REWARDS.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

ANY RESPECTABLE PARTY WITH MEANS WISHING to adopt a beautiful and healthy boy, eight months old, brought up by hand, can hear of an opportunity by addressing Mrs. [illegible], Brooklyn Post office, for four days.

ANY INFORMATION OF JOHN HAGAR, OF THE [illegible] New York Volunteers, of [illegible], aged 23, will be thankfully received by his brother Thomas Hagan.

CORNELIA WHITNEY, BEACH STREET—YOU WILL find a letter in the [illegible] from Charley.

FRANCIS (COUNT) HOBOLSKY (LATE OF NEW ORleans), [illegible] now in Brooklyn, is requested to call [illegible] upon H. W. Plumb, diamond broker, 612 Broadway, or to communicate with him by letter.

GUSTAV E——T.—YOUR PARENTS ARE IN GREAT distress [illegible] of your absence; come back to your [illegible] house, and all will be forgiven and forgotten. J. P. R.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF BRIDGET SCANLAN or Margaret Scanlan, of [illegible], Ireland, by their sister, Bridget Kelly. Call on or address Bridget Kelly care of J. Jost, Esq., No. 2 Perry street, N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARIA ANNE JANE and [illegible] Nixon, of [illegible], county Fermanagh, Ireland, by their sister Margaret, who landed here in April. Any information of them would be thankfully received at Mrs. O'Keeffe's, 311 Fourth street, between First and Second avenues, New York city.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY KAYS, WHO left Ireland about eight weeks ago, a daughter of Michael Kays, Queens county, Rathdowney, Ireland, by her brother, John Kays. Inquire at Mrs. Oakley's, No. 1 Worth street.

IF THE ENGLISH LADY WILL PLEASE CALL ON Miss Annie Morley, 22 West Houston street, she will hear something to her advantage.

IF REBECCA OSBORNE, A COLORED WOMAN, REsiding in Brooklyn recently and formerly of Georgia, will call or send her address to 114 Duane street, New York, she will hear of something to her advantage.

IF MARY ——, WHO BOARDED ABOUT TWELVE months [illegible] with a lady of the name of Bridges, in East Twenty-seventh street, will send her present address to [illegible] H., Herald office, she will hear of some pleasant news from Dublin.

L. C. A. OR R., ST. LOUIS, MO.—INFORM NELLIE R. of your whereabouts that she may explain the misunderstanding. READE, May 23.

MARGARET GROGAN SEEKETH INFORMATION OF her brother, Michael Kenchellor, who lately arrived in New York and was in Brooklyn on the 16th inquiring for her. He will find her by calling at the corner of Van Brunt and Elizabeth streets, South Brooklyn.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

LOST—ON SUNDAY, IN GOING FROM FIFTEENTH street to Twelfth street, in Third avenue, a Point Lace Cuff and Gilt Coat Pin. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at 121 East Twelfth street.

LOST—A SOLDIER'S DISCHARGE OF JAMES MAR[illegible], Company G, Fifth regiment, N. Y. S. V. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by returning the same to 119 East Twenty-eighth street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, A KING CHARLES Spaniel, collar marked "Mrs. T. Andrews, New York Hotel." Whoever will return the same to No. 13 West Thirtieth street will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, AN OPERA GLASS, in an Amity street stage, green cover, French manufacture. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving the same at 200 West Forty-third street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 23, IN GOING from Centre market, New York, to Bedford, Long Island, by Second avenue cars, Fulton ferry and Atlantic street cars, $63 [illegible]. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Messrs. Benjamin & West's, Nos. 1 and 2, wholesale fish market, or with the Fulton ferry master.

LOST—A PASS BOOK ON THE SEAMEN'S BANK, No. 78 Wall street, in the names of William and John O'Reilly. Please leave it at the bank or P. McGuiren, corner of Vanderbilt avenue and Dean street, Brooklyn.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, MAY 23, A CARTMAN'S MEmorandum Book, with the name of the owner on it. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 18 Reade street, up stairs.

LOST—IN A SEVENTH AVENUE STAGE, ON MONday evening, a Pocketbook, with $11 and two Miniatures, between Canal and Twentieth streets, Seventh avenue. A liberal reward by leaving it at 112 Seventh avenue, front room, up stairs, third floor.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON WEDNESDAY LAST, FROM Park Barracks, a small dark bay Mare, switch tail, good mane, two white feet and white spot on face, is a high stepper and quite spirited when ridden, had on when lost a full set of mounted equipments; supposed to have been taken by a soldier, was branded on the off haunch with the letter [illegible]. Livery stable keepers will please stop the same. Whoever will return the same to me will receive $25 reward.
WALDO SPRAGUE, Adjutant Seventeenth N. Y. Vols.,
61 Walker street, New York City.
Care of Colonel H. S. Lansing.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM 32 FIRST AVENUE, A liver and white colored Setter Slut, answers to the name of Juno. $5 reward will be paid for her return to 61 Second street and no questions asked.

MOCKING BIRD LOST—FLEW AWAY FROM [illegible] Fifth avenue, on Friday last. Any person finding a stray bird of this description will be rewarded by returning the same to the above address.

STRAYED—ON MONDAY, MAY 25, 1863, FROM 150 Bowery, a Chinese Hairless Dog; answers to the name of Elephant. A liberal reward will be paid by returning said Dog to the above number.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

AN ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH $2,000, WANTED IMmediately in an extensive and highly attractive cash business, worth $12,000 a year. It will bear the test of rigid examination. Address Quick Sales, box 193 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000, IN the produce and provision business. Address W. B. C., box 133 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—HAVING SOME MEANS AT A popular place of summer resort, near the city, where an immensely remunerative business can be done without risk. Apply in the store 104 William street.

WANTED—A PARTNER, ONE WHO HAS A STAND in Washington market or can furnish $3,000 to go into the country produce business. For particulars address W. H. B. P., Herald office.

$200.—A PARTNER WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE cash business, long and well established in this city. Requiring the attendance of two interested parties, each can realize from $30 to $31 per week. Apply to T. GAFFNEY, corner New Chambers and Madison street.

$500.—WANTED A PARTNER, IN A LIGHT manufacturing business. This is really a rare chance for a good man to get an interest in a pleasant, permanent and paying business. For particulars apply to Mr. MILTON, 25 Chambers street, room No. 9, front, up stairs.

$600.—PARTNER WANTED, IN THE GENERAL [illegible] business; a first rate opportunity for making money. Apply to J. W. PORTER & CO., No. 525 Broadway, room 17.

$1,000.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE MAN, IN A SAFE cash Manufacturing Business, affording large profits. References given. Apply at room 39, Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt street.

$2,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH THIS amount in cash in one of the best lumber establishments in the country, to the right kind of man a liberal chance will be given. Call at 31 Maiden lane, W. H. Bell's store, from 9 to 4 P. M.

$5,000.—WANTED, A BUSINESS MAN, WITH this amount, in a paying and respectable manufacturing business in this city. That the business is exceedingly lucrative and without risk will be demonstrated at an interview. Address Hardware, box 133 Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

BONNE ET COUTURIERE.—ON DEMANDE UNE fille Française comme couturière et bonne d'un enfant de quatre ans. Elle doit savoir coiffer. S'adresser avant midi aujourd'hui au 14 Est 23me rue.

ON DEMANDE UNE BONNE FRANCAISE POUR soigner deux enfants et coudre. S'adresser de suite au 2[illegible] 5me Avenue, entre 10 et 2 heures.

ON DEMANDE UNE BONNE FRANCAISE POUR soigner deux enfants; une qui sait bien coudre serait préférée. S'adresser au 4[illegible] Ouest 45me rue.

ON DEMANDE IMMEDIATEMENT UNE BONNE Française, parlant bien et lingère. S'adresser au 20 [illegible] Est 21me rue, entre les avenues 4me et Lexington.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLES BEFORE PUEBLA

Full Confirmation of Our Advices from Havana.

The French Fairly Whipped in Equal Combat.

Official Despatches from Ortega and Comonfort.

President Juarez with the Army of the East.

The Mexicans Prepared to Pursue the Shattered French Army,

&c., &c., &c.

[Translated from the Revista Universal of the city of Mexico of May 2 for the New York Herald.]

Making their preparations with perfect coolness, moving with slowness and at their ease, allowing that they took one hundred and five days to advance twenty eight leagues—provided with everything which they require—the French, supposed in Europe to be invincible, arrived from Zaragoza in front of Puebla on the 16th of March, resolved to attack and capture Puebla without delay. Forgetting the results of the contest of the 5th of May, 1862, in which they were completely routed on the same ground, flying in the most shameful manner, their extraordinary commander—the general of twenty five campaigns—asked the strange question, "Who can resist my legions? Who can resist the dash of these soldiers who, in the Crimea and Italy, overturning every obstacle that came in their way, conquering the solid columns of their enemies, assaulting trenches and fortified positions, planted the glorious banner of France, of Bonaparte the Little, on the invulnerable works and fortified cities of the enemy, defended on every occasion by veterans who had gathered glory on many contested fields? What who?" inquired Forey once more. What say we. We know and we have seen. The men who have answered the question are Mexicans—men whom the French, in their absurdity, ...

According to the following despatch our army gained a solid triumph on the 25th ultimo. From among the embers of their burning houses the ... people sallied forth to punish the insolent ... who, on the ruin caused by their cowardice, had attempted to carry the city the Mexicans valiantly defended. Four hundred of their ... left behind them on one spot, and no ... wounded, one hundred and thirty prisoners, and many officers and men of distinction, were the trophies of this decisive victory. Honor to the ... to the victors! Subjoined is the despatch of ... lending but noble young General Ortega—

INTERESTING FROM GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

The Cavalry Expedition Under Col. Kilpatrick Into Matthews and Gloucester Counties, and Its Success.

Operations at West Point and Fortress Monroe,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 23, 1863.

The Baltimore boat to-day brought down eighty four rebel prisoners, many of them wounded. They were transferred to the steamer Croton and conveyed to Fort Norfolk.

The United States revenue cutter Hercules arrived this morning.

The steamer Hero leaves this afternoon for Aquia creek with a load of contrabands. They are to be employed in the different government departments at that place.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 24, 1863.

Exchange of Prisoners (Officers)—The Officers of Streight's Command—What Is to be Done with Them—Depending Tour of the Rebel Press—Congressional Wirepulling—The Election in the First District of Eastern Virginia—Fight at Antioch Church and Barbour's Corner—The Recent Reported Collision of Troops, &c.

Three vessels laden with released prisoners from City Point—via propeller John Rice, Captain Garvin steamers Maple Leaf and C. W. Thomas, on the latter, Colonel W. H. Ludlow, United States Exchange Commissioner—arrived to-day from City Point. The number of officers brought down amounts to ninety four; and to-morrow the ...

YORKTOWN, Va., May 23, 1863.

I send you this morning further news and a copy of the instructions guiding the officers on their raid in Gloucester and Matthews counties. The scenes through which some of our men passed are full of adventure and will be heard with interest by many old soldiers in this corps whom fortune prevented from participating ...

I hope in a day or so to send you the official report. Many incidents of interest occurred by the way which, of course, in my hurried report of yesterday, could not be mentioned. A band of thirty guerillas was met by a small detachment of our own men near Matthews Court House, and were making such rapid movements to an opposite direction that our small force was compelled to let them go.

Five mills were destroyed on the return from Gloucester Court House to Gloucester Point. They were filled with grain. The evening was beautiful, the sky, the stars, and what little there was of moon, and just sufficient light to render the scene one of ... The solemn tramp of the horses over the deserted ... gave rise to new thoughts and strange ...

Our Yorktown Correspondence.

The Correspondence of Mr. Charles H. Farrell.

Our Pamunkey River Correspondence.

Theatrical.

Controversy Between Wendell Phillips and Senator Wilson.

Movements of Troops.

Festival of the Italian Society.

SPEECHES OF PROF. MINELLI, GENERAL ANTHON, ELI NORTON AND OTHERS.

The Italian Society (Unione e Fratellanza Italiana) held a grand festival at Irving Hall last evening, for the purpose of honoring the acceptance on the part of Generals Garibaldi and Avezzana of the honorary Presidency for life of the institution, and also to receive a new grand banner which has been presented to the association.

The society was organized in 1857, under the auspices of General Avezzana, on a benevolent basis, for the purpose of extending aid to sick and needy Italians and to keep alive a true feeling of nationality. Great progress has been made in both these worthy objects, and the society is at present represented by Luigi Moretti, the Secretary, as being in a most flourishing condition.

The hall was well filled last evening with a select number of ladies and gentlemen, who took a deep interest in the proceedings. The stage was decorated with American and Italian flags, and two portraits, one of Garibaldi, the other of Avezzana, were hung at either side in conspicuous positions. Among the distinguished persons present on the platform were General Anthon, Hon. Eli P. Norton, Chauncey Shaffer, President Minelli and Luigi Moretti, the Secretary.

About eight o'clock the proceedings were opened by the introduction of the new banner, which was saluted with hearty cheers by the entire audience, the band playing a stirring national air.

Signor Domenico Minelli, the President, next delivered an eloquent address in his native tongue, explaining the object of the meeting, after which Mr. Moretti, the Secretary, read the following letters:—

GENERAL GARIBALDI'S LETTER.

CAPRERA, Feb. 3, 1863.

To the Members of the Society Unione e Fratellanza Italiana in New York:—

GENTLEMEN—I accept with pride the title of Honorary President that you have unanimously conferred upon me, and I thank you for it. I am, with heartfelt affection and gratitude, yours, GARIBALDI.

Signor Luigi Moretti, Secretary of the Society Unione e Fratellanza Italiana in New York.

GENERAL AVEZZANA'S LETTER.

Professor Domenico Minelli, Presidente of the Society Unione e Fratellanza Italiana:—

I have received your letter accompanying a diploma, by which I am apprised of having been elected by acclamation as an honorary President for life of the Society Unione e Fratellanza Italiana of New York. I hasten, therefore, to send my heartfelt thanks to those compatriots and comembers so dear to me for the honor awarded to me. I shall treasure this up for the remainder of my life, for I value the esteem of my fellow beings and of my fellow citizens in particular above any other earthly honor.

I beg of you, my dear friend President, to manifest to my good companions my vivid sentiments for the incomparable consolation they have afforded me in my old age, by giving me a [illegible] to my heart, and for which I feel proud. I forget my past misfortunes, for I consider such appellation higher than any other distinction. Tell them, in my name, that I shall keep this document religiously whilst I live, and at my death bequeath it to my children, so that they may always remember how an invisible Providence rewards, with a sweet and consoling retribution, the sufferings of those men who have always been guided by social duties, and in whose heart the flame of love of country has never been extinguished. Yours, very affectionately, GIUSEPPE AVEZZANA.

LETTER OF MENOTTI GARIBALDI.

CAPRERA, Feb. 6, 1863.

MR. PRESIDENT—I thankfully accept the election of honorary member with which the Society of Unione e Fratellanza Italiana was so kind to honor me. I beg of you to thank the society in my name. Accept, Mr. President, the sentiments of my personal esteem. Yours, M. GARIBALDI.

...

The report of the Secretary was next read, after which a splendid national hymn, arranged by Signor Barili, was sung by a number of ladies and gentlemen in the most effective manner.

General Anthon was next introduced, and delivered an eloquent address on Italian unity, coupling it with American unity, which, he said, was now threatened with the same dangers which once encompassed and almost irretrievably ruined the former. In the midst of our troubles here, he said, we should be very careful to guard against executive encroachments, which might end in despotic government—a remark which was received with immense applause.

General Anthon was followed by Hon. Eli P. Norton and Chauncey Shaffer in brief addresses, after which the audience separated.

The Turner's Celebration.

PFINGST MONTAG—GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE GERMANS.

The festivities peculiar to Whitsuntide were commenced in this city yesterday by the German societies in the usual fashion. The New York Turnverein, accompanied by the various branches of the Allgemeine Saengerbund, and the lately returned Twentieth New York Volunteers (Turner regiment), went on a grand excursion to Jones' Wood, where the day was spent in the most agreeable manner. Vocal and instrumental music, dancing, shooting, gymnastic exercises, lager, Limberger, Schweizer kase and the other German institutions were indulged in to an unlimited extent, and Pfingst Montag was celebrated altogether as it was seldom celebrated before in this city. The societies rendezvoused early in the forenoon at Turn Halle, in Orchard street, from which they marched in procession to Jones' Wood, under the grand marshalship of Captain Diehl, in the following order:—

Grand Marshal, attended by his aids.
New York Schutzen gilde, with drum corps.
New York Saengerbund, Captain Haller and as Marshal.
Independent Singing Societies.
Muller's Band.
Twentieth regiment New York Volunteers, Col. Vegesack.
New York Turner Zoeglingen.
Hoboken Turnverein.
Jersey City Turnverein.
Drum Corps and Band of the New York Turnverein.
Veteran Turners of the city.
New York Turnverein.
Company B, Fourth artillery.

The procession marched from Orchard street through Canal, Bowery, Second street, avenue A and Tenth street, at the foot of which the various societies embarked on board steamboats specially chartered, and proceeded to Jones' Wood.

The boat arrived at the Wood in due course of time, and was received by a salvo of artillery. The societies landed and commenced their various amusements. The singing societies formed themselves in groups and discoursed some excellent concerted pieces. ...

Arrivals and Departures.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

AT A SACRIFICE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE IN Plainfield, N. J., commodious house, every convenience for a New York business man, one hour from city, [illegible] acre of garden, coachhouse, stable, fruit, take part of purchase in city property. Address A., Herald office.

ALE AND PORTER BREWERY, WITH COTTAGE House and Lot, containing nine rooms and good cellars, for sale, price $3,000, terms easy, sickness the cause of sale. Apply at 71 Prince street, Brooklyn.

AT NO. 313 FOURTH AVENUE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. By McKIBBIN, DAY & COBB. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

A NEAT COUNTRY PLACE, ONE HOUR FROM THE city, nice house and outbuildings, [illegible] acres choice land, great varieties of fruit, all in good order, for sale very cheap. [illegible] SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 18 Pine street.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—IN THE Genesee valley, about twenty miles south of Rochester, containing 240 acres of first rate land, with good new house and outbuildings all in complete order, [illegible] acres winter wheat, 10 acres oats, 12 acres peas with the place, stock [illegible] consisting of horses, oxen, cows, heifers, calves, [illegible] sheep, [illegible] lambs, hogs, poultry and farming utensils. Will be sold at a bargain, the owner being otherwise engaged in the city cannot attend to it. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 18 Pine street.

A PRODUCTIVE FARM—121 ACRES, ONE HOUR AND a quarter from the city, in New Jersey, a quarter of a mile to depot, great abundance of fruit, high location and healthy; will sell the whole or fifty acres with the buildings. ODELL & DALTON, 17 Nassau street.

BUILDING LOTS TO BE SOLD—BARGAINS FOR SOME one—35 well located Lots near Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, 30 do., Jersey avenue, Elizabeth, 18 do. Elm street, Newark. J. W. BARTLETT, owner, 442 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT AT HYDE PARK FOR SALE—ONE of the most beautiful and complete on the Hudson river, about fifty acres, in perfect order, large Mansion House, two Cottages and spacious outbuildings. For further particulars apply to J. GREEN PEARSON, No. 4 Wall street, or to F. K. PAULDING, on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK.—FOR SALE LOW, A FINE PLOT of ground, on Eighth avenue, and one of the most beautiful locations on the Park. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE TOWN OF North Branford, eight miles from New Haven, known as the Merrick farm, consisting of one large double house, with plenty of outbuildings all nearly new and in good repair, with thirty acres of land under a high state of cultivation. The property is well located for a gentleman doing business in the city. Any person wishing a more definite [illegible]

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT 55 NORTH MOORE street. Parties can have access to St. John's Park. References given and required.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH MODERATE charges, at the [illegible] House, Hudson street, opposite St. John's Park. One of the most beautiful locations down town. Gentlemen whose business will not admit of a long [illegible] would be charmed with the location.

HOTEL LODGINGS—COMFORTABLE SINGLE Rooms from $1 25 to $1 50 a week, at 25 cents a night, at the [illegible] House, 166 [illegible] street, corner of Thompson. Meals at all hours.

HANDSOME FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS TO LET—with good Board. [illegible] 160 East Thirteenth street, corner of Second avenue.

ONE LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, AND [illegible] to let, with Board, to single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, in a newly furnished house. 36 Great Jones street. References given and required.

PARLOR FLOOR, 67 FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue, to let, unfurnished, for professional purposes or to single gentlemen requiring an apartment without board. Shown from 11 until 12. Rent allowed to be [illegible] in furnishing.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED or not, in a first class house, with bath, gas, [illegible] per month. Location central. Apply at 110 West Sixteenth street.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, SINGLY OR EN suite, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in the first class house [illegible] place. References given and required.

ROOMS TO LET—GENTLEMEN DESIRING NEATLY furnished Rooms, single or in suite, without board, can be accommodated in the first class house 24 West Eleventh street, near Broadway.

THREE LARGE ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, TO let, with Board, en suite or single, suitable for a party of gentlemen. Also Single Rooms, at 407 Fourth street, between Bowery and Second avenue.

TO LET—WITH BOARD IN THE MODERN BUILT house 78 Macdougal street [illegible], second story Front Room, closets attached, at $11 per week, to two persons. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD SOME NEATLY FURNISHED Rooms for a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen. Apply at 64 East Twenty sixth street, near Fourth av.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS AND BEDROOM ON THE [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—ELEGANT rosewood and mahogany Furniture, Mirrors, Chandeliers, Rosewood Pianoforte, Velvet Tapestry Carpets, China, &c.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & E. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on Wednesday, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at 15 East Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue—All the elegant Furniture contained in said house, consisting of carved rosewood Parlor Suits, rosewood Mantel and Pier Mirrors, rosewood Etageres, rosewood Marble top Tables, rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, made by Lighte & Bradbury, rich satin brocatel Window Curtains lined with silk, also Window Curtains, carved black walnut and oak Curtains, black walnut Secretary Bookcase, with mirror doors, black walnut Extension Dining Table, black walnut Dining Room Chairs in Morocco leather, China Dinner and Tea Service, richly Cut Glass Wines and Decanters, Chandeliers, silver plated Ware, black walnut French Bedsteads, Marble top Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobe, Washstands, black walnut and mahogany Armoires, glass, superior Hair Mattresses and Bedding, Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, Oilcloths, &c. Also Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence. The house can be seen two days previous to the day of sale by having a permit from the auctioneers—office No. 5½ Pine street.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

By J. T. WHITEHOUSE.

At salesroom, No. 25 Cortlandt street, on Wednesday, May 27, at 10½ o'clock,

1,000 CASES

Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, Balmorals, &c., of various styles and qualities, direct from manufacturers, and well adapted to any market.

Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, AUCTIONEER.

BY CHARLES C. WARREN,

SALESROOMS, 23 CORTLANDT STREET.

SEMI WEEKLY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

ON TUESDAY, MAY 26, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,

EIGHT HUNDRED PACKAGES OR MORE,

INCLUDING CONSIGNMENTS,

OF PRIME FRESH MADE SPRING GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM THE PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURERS IN NEW ENGLAND AND N. Y. CITY.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT FOUR ROUND CORNER ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, RICH CUT GLASS, CHINA AND SILVER WARE, will take place this day, TUESDAY, MAY 26, at the four story residence 112 WEST EIGHTH STREET, CLINTON PLACE, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

BRAIDED ROBES, FOULARDS, GRENADINES, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH.

CAMBRICS AND PRINTS.

CHECK SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES. A FINE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL. LORD & TAYLOR.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND PARASOLS.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

RUBBER SKIRT FACINGS, ALL SHADES. R. H. MACY.

$10,000 WORTH OF FANCY DRY GOODS WILL BE SOLD...

LOAN OFFICES.

ASTROLOGY.

CLOTHING.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS FOR ALBANY, TROY...

NEW YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT Queenstown (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company...

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN...

THE CUNARD LINE...

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA...

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

FOR HAVANA.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

POLITICAL.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS. PROGRAMME.

MEDICAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessee and Manager ... Wm. Wheatley.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR. LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR of the GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE, GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE, Miss BATEMAN, Miss BATEMAN.

FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT. FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT.

WALLACK'S. THIS EVENING (TUESDAY), ... THE WIFE. NEW COSTUMES, NEW APPOINTMENTS. ... Mr. Lester Wallack.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. MLLE. TESTVALI'S ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY. IMMENSE SUCCESS. THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MAY 26, SECOND NIGHT OF ORPHEUS (THE TRIAL OF LOVE.) WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, DECORATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

And the following unexampled distribution of the principal roles:—

ORPHEUS (the God of Song)	FELICITA VESTVALI
EURYDICE (Wife of Orpheus)	MADAME BOTTHE
THE GODDESS OF LOVE	MISS GEARY
HYMEN (the God of Marriage)	MISS KEBBLE
A HAPPY SPIRIT	MISS GROME
PLUTO (the Monarch of the Inferno)	M. COLOHE

Spirits of Good and Evil, Demons, Furies, Nymphs, Shepherds and Shepherdesses, Arcadian followers of Orpheus and Eurydice, &c.

DIRECTOR OF THE ORCHESTRA ... CARL ANSCHUTZ.

The spectacular portion of the Opera will be embodied by A GRAND CORPS DU BALLET.

THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS commenced at the Box Office this morning. Seats can be secured three days in advance.

Admission to Parquet and Dress Circle $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Orchestra stalls, $1, private boxes according to location. Family circle 50 cents.

JANE ENGLISH'S THEATRE AT LAURA KEENE'S. GREAT STAR COMBINATION EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. FIRST APPEARANCE of MR. and MRS. CHAPMAN and VAUDEVILLE COMPANY. NEW COMEDY. NEW COMEDY. TROUPE ST. DENIS. ANGELO in his Cloud Swing. MARIE ZOE in the Beautiful Spanish Ballet LE BOUQUETIERE, and a grand ROPE DIVERTISSEMENT by LA BELLE BONITA. ALEXANDER. LOVELY CORNEILLE. ORPHEAN SOLO, By AUGUSTE MULLER. NICKODEME. Change of Pantomime Every Night, By the Great Pantomimists. GRAND MATINEE FOR LADIES, in which the whole troupe will appear, ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

BRYANTS' MECHANICS' HALL, 472 BROADWAY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

IRVING HALL.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE THIRTY eighth Annual Exhibition...

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